Soldiers of the King

THEIR BATTLES, SIEGES AND CAMPAIGNS.

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SOLDIERS OF THE KING:

THEIR BATTLES, SIEGES, AND CAMPAIGNS;

107697

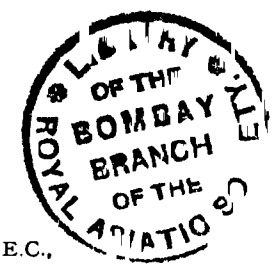
BY

COLONEL G. J. HARCOURT,

Late 102nd Foot (1st The Royal Dublin Fusiliers).

"To the British Soldier, the battles, even of the last twenty or thirty years, are mere names."—

The Times History of the War in South Africa.



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This work gives a concise account of every battle on the Colours of the British and Indian Armies; to each action being added a list of the regiments engaged, severally distinguished by their old Numbers, and present Territorial titles.

Appended, also, are a selection of important and decisive actions not, as yet, on the Colours; the whole forming a historical record of 200 engagements, from the year 1689, to the Boer War of 1899-1902.

At the end of the book is a list of all Cavalry and Infantry Regiments, with the dates of their respective origins.

BIDDLE AND SON, PRINTERS, GUILDFORD.

PREFACE.

In bringing out this work, my main object has been to preserve and perpetuate the identity of the glorious old regiments of the British and Indian Armies. In the year 1881 the numbers of all Infantry regiments in the British Army were abolished, and, with the exception of the Cavalry, the first twenty-five regiments of the Line, the King's Royal Rifles, the Rifle Brigade, and the Cameron Highlanders, all the remainder were linked in twos together, without regard to tradition and former history, and were given territorial titles; in other words, eighty-four regiments, some of which had been in existence for upwards of two centuries and most for upwards of one, were merged into others, under fresh titles, the distinctions gained by each of the two linked regiments being credited to both. It thus became almost impossible, without the deepest research, to ascertain which battalion of a Link had taken part in any particular battle inscribed on the Colours of both.

The Battles of the British and Indian Armies from Inniskilling, 1689, to the Boer War, 1902, and the Regiments that fought them have been written with a view to rectifying this state of things, and to preserve the ancient records of individual regiments from falling into oblivion.

The first part deals with the battles inscribed on the Colours of the British and Indian Regiments, jointly; with a short description of each action, date, place, etc., and the actual corps engaged.

The second treats of engagements in which only Native Indian Regiments were employed, and which are solely to be found on the Colours of the Indian Army; these actions, also, are briefly noted and ascribed to the various regiments that took part in them.

Lastly, I have appended the record of a few important and decisive battles which are not on the Colours of any regiment, although several of these might well be so commemorated, and probably will be later on.

In carrying out this pleasing and congenial task I have to acknowledge the great help I have received from such authors as Orme, Malleson, Innes, Napier, and others, and especially from Mr. W. Ralston Balch's "Ready Reference." I have also to tender my best thanks to Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., Member of the Indian Council, to Colonel Miles, Commandant of the Staff College, for his kind permission to make use of the splendid Library of that Institution, as well as to Mr. Payne of the Paymaster's Office of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for his valuable assistance, and to many other officers, non-commissioned officers and friends who have kindly supplied me with information.

The glorious deeds of our soldiers must be of interest to all true and loyal Britons, and if by associating the various regiments with the celebrated actions in which they have taken part I shall succeed in enhancing that interest, my reward will be great.

G. J. HARCOURT.

Camberley, Surrey,
April 21st, 1902.

ERRATA.

Mysore (Page 10).

Insert "1st Bombay Infantry" *after* 22nd Madras Infantry.
Insert "8th Bombay Infantry" *after* 7th Bombay Infantry.

Seringapatam (Page 18).

Insert "1st Madras Lancers" *above* 2nd Madras Lancers.
Insert "7th Bombay Infantry" *after* 5th Bombay Infantry.

Delhi (Page 21).

Insert "INDIAN TROOPS—2nd Bengal Lancers" *after* 76th Foot.

Nagpore (Page 46).

After 26th Madras Infantry *insert* "28th Madras Infantry."

Beni Boo Ali (Page 47).

After 5th Bombay Infantry *insert* "7th Bombay Infantry."

Hyderabad (Page 52).

After Madras Sappers *insert* "3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Punjab (Page 53).

After 2nd Sikhs *insert* "1st Bombay Lancers."

Persia (Page 61).

After 29th Bombay Infantry *insert* "Bombay Sappers."

Kooshab (Page 62).

Insert "3rd and 4th Bombay Cavalry" *above* 4th Bombay Infantry.

Central India (Page 63).

For 3rd and 5th Bombay Lancers *read* "3rd and 5th Bombay Cavalry.

Delhi (Page 63).

Insert "10th Bengal Lancers *after* 9th Bengal Lancers.
Delete 2nd Bengal Infantry.
Insert "1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry" *between* 4th Sikhs and 1st Punjab Infantry.

Ali Musjid (Page 67).

Insert "4th Gurkhas" *after* 1st Sikhs.

Suakin (Page 73).

Insert under heading "INDIAN TROOPS"—

9th Bengal Lancers
15th Bengal Infantry
17th Bengal Infantry
28th Bombay Infantry
Madras Sappers

Tofrek (Page 73).

Insert "15th Bengal Infantry" *above* 17th Bengal Infantry.

Burmah (Page 74).

After 11th Bengal Infantry *insert* "12th Bengal Infantry."
After 5th Bombay Infantry *insert* "7th Bombay Infantry."

Chitral (Page 77).

Insert "15th Bengal Infantry" *after* 13th Bengal Infantry.

Tirah (Page 77).

Insert under "INDIAN TROOPS"—

18th Bengal Lancers
Bengal Sappers
15th Bengal Infantry
30th Bengal Infantry
36th Bengal Infantry
1st Gurkhas
2nd Gurkhas
3rd Gurkhas
4th Gurkhas
3rd Sikhs
2nd Punjab Infantry
Madras Sappers
21st Madras Infantry
Bombay Sappers
28th Bombay Infantry

Seedaseer (Page 80).

For Cannanoro *read* Cannanore.

Africa (British East) (Page 86).

Place "4th Bombay Infantry" *above* 24th Bombay Infantry.

Punjab Frontier (Page 86).

Instead of present list read

3rd Bengal Cavalry
6th Bengal Cavalry
9th Bengal Cavalry
11th Bengal Lancers
13th Bengal Lancers
18th Bengal Lancers
Bengal Sappers
9th Bengal Infantry
12th Bengal Infantry
15th Bengal Infantry
20th Bengal Infantry
22nd Bengal Infantry
24th Bengal Infantry
30th Bengal Infantry
31st Bengal Infantry
34th Bengal Infantry
35th Bengal Infantry
36th Bengal Infantry
37th Bengal Infantry
38th Bengal Infantry
39th Bengal Infantry
45th Bengal Infantry
1st Gurkhas
2nd Gurkhas
3rd Gurkhas
4th Gurkhas
5th Gurkhas
The Guides
3rd Sikhs
2nd Punjab Infantry
Madras Sappers
21st Madras Infantry
Bombay Sappers
28th Bombay Infantry
Central India Horse

Malakund (Page 86).

For 11th Bengal Cavalry *read* "11th Bengal Lancers."

Egmont op Zee (Page 20).

For 92nd (1st Gordon Highlanders) *read* "92nd (2nd Gordon Highlanders.)"

Peninsula (Page 27).

Insert "Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards" *after* 20th Hussars.

Egypt, 1801 (Page 20).

Insert "Coldstream Guards and Scots Guards" *after* 12th Lancers.

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PART I.

BRITISH AND INDIAN BATTLES.

INNISKILLING.

APRIL 20th, 1689.

All Ireland, excepting Enniskillen and Londonderry, had declared for James II.; the latter place had closed its gates against Lord Antrim, and many Protestants had taken refuge there. King James appeared before the town with his Irish and French troops. The siege lasted 105 days; the most desperate in the Annals of the British Isles. The loss of the garrison was 3,000, and of the blockading force fully 8,000 are supposed to have died. On July 28th the besiegers set fire to their camp and departed.

"Inniskilling" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

6th Dragoons
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
60th Foot, K.R. Rif. C.

GIBRALTAR.

JULY 24th, 1704.

This fortress, situated at the southernmost extremity of Spain, was captured by Sir George Rooke, Sir John Leake, Admiral Byng, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel. On July 20th, 1,800 men landed on the Isthmus under the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Spanish Governor was the Marquis de Salines, who had only 150 soldiers under him; he made a most heroic defence, but was defeated. The terms of capitulation were concluded on July 24th.

On June 12th, 1727, the Spaniards, under the Conde de las Torres, attempted to recapture Gibraltar, having opened fire on the 3rd of the previous March, but on June 12th, a general peace was declared and hostilities ended.

The garrison lost 300 officers and men killed and wounded; the Spaniards nearly 3,000.

From 1781 to 1783 the Spaniards, aided by the French, again attempted the capture of this fortress. For 3 years it was desperately defended by General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield. The long blockade terminated on February 2nd, 1783.

"Gibraltar" is on the Colours of the—

12th Foot, Suff. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
56th Foot, 2nd Essex R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.

BLENHEIM.

AUGUST 2nd, 1704.

A village 23 miles north-north-west of Augsburg, Bavaria. This battle was fought by the British, under the Duke of Marlborough, with an Army of 18,252 men, to which were added the forces of Prince Eugene of Saxony, 30,000 men. The French forces, consisting of 66,000 men, were commanded by Tallard, and the Elector of Bavaria.

The French were completely routed, losing about 40,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 Infantry Colours, 171 Cavalry Standards, all tents, coaches, and baggage animals. The English had: killed 4,435 men, wounded 7,525, and 273 made prisoners.

"Blenheim" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Dragoon Guards
3rd Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
6th Dragoon Guards
7th Dragoon Guards
2nd Dragoons
5th Lancers
Grenadier Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
15th Foot, E. York R.
16th Foot, Bedf. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.
37th Foot, 1st Hamp. R.

RAMILLIES.

MAY 23rd, 1706.

This town is 15 miles from Namur in Belgium. The Duke of Marlborough here defeated the French, Spaniards, and Bavarians under Marshal de Villeroy, and the Elector of Bavaria. Marlborough's Army comprised 60,000 men; that of the French 62,000.

The French lost 13,000 men killed or taken, the Allies had 1,066 killed, including Prince Louis of Hesse-Cassel, and 82 officers, and 2,567 wounded.

"Ramillies" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Dragoon Guards
3rd Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
6th Dragoon Guards
7th Dragoon Guards
2nd Dragoons
5th Lancers
Grenadier Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
15th Foot, E. York R.
16th Foot, Bedf. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
37th Foot, 1st Hamps. R.

OUDENARDE.

JULY 11th, 1708.

A small town on the Scheldt about 20 miles from Ghent. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene here defeated the French. The Army of the Allies (British) consisted of 112 regiments, and 180 squadrons, with 113 guns. The French Army, of 124 regiments, 197 squadrons, and a great park of Artillery.

The French General, Vendôme, and the Duke of Burgundy, finding all was lost, retreated with 20,000 men.

The British loss was about 5,000 men; the French 20,000, including 5,000 killed, 9,000 taken prisoners, and 6,000 deserted.

"Oudenarde" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Dragoon Guards
3rd Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
6th Dragoon Guards

7th Dragoon Guards
2nd Dragoons
5th Lancers
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
15th Foot, E. York R.
16th, Bedf. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.
37th Foot, 1st Hamps. R.

MALPLAQUET.

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1709.

A town on the north-east frontier of France. Here the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French under Marshal Villars.

There were about 90,000 men on both sides, and the battle was the bloodiest of the whole war. The Allies lost 5,258 killed, and 11,044 wounded; the French losing 15,000 men, 16 guns, 20 Infantry Colours, 26 Standards, and many trophies of victory.

"Malplaquet" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Dragoon Guards
3rd Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
6th Dragoon Guards
7th Dragoon Guards
2nd Dragoons
5th Lancers
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
15th Foot, E. York R.
16th Foot, Bedf. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
19th Foot, York R.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.
37th Foot, 1st Hamps. R.

DETTINGEN.

JUNE 16th, 1743.

The town is in Hesse-Darmstadt on the river Main, and it was here that King George II. and the Earl of Stair defeated the French under Marshal Villars and the Duke de Grammont. The British Army and Allies had about 40,000 men, the French 60,000.

The French lost 5,000, and the British 3,000 men. This was the last battle in which a sovereign of Great Britain was exposed to the enemy's fire.

"Dettingen" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Life Guards	Scots Guards
2nd Life Guards	3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
Royal Horse Guards	8th Foot, L'pool R.
1st Dragoon Guards	11th Foot, Devon R.
7th Dragoon Guards	12th Foot, Suff. R.
1st Dragoons	13th Foot, Som. L.I.
2nd Dragoons	20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
6th Dragoons	21st Foot, R. Sco. Fus.
3rd Hussars	23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
4th Hussars	31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
7th Hussars	32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L.I.
Grenadier Guards	33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.
Coldstream Guards	37th Foot, 1st Hamps. R.

ARCOT.

AUGUST 31st, 1751.

This town and fortress is situated about 68 miles south-west of Madras. On August 31st it was captured by Captain (afterwards Lord) Clive, with 8 officers and 200 soldiers of the Madras European Regiment, 300 Sepoys, 4 field guns; and on September 5th the garrison was besieged by Rajah Sahib and the French with an overwhelming force.

The seige of 1751 lasted from September 5th to November 14th, when the fortress was invested by the enemy. Clive repulsed a determined attack on the 5th, as also on September 14th. On the 24th, an immense Army under Chunda Sahib, Nawab of Arcot, who had with him a French regiment 1,000 strong, assisted in the investment of Arcot, and daily and hourly attacked it, sometimes employing elephants with iron plates on their heads to batter the walls; but on November 14th, 1751, after a siege of 50 days, the enemy were driven off with a loss of 400 men, and the siege was raised.

During the siege Clive lost 120 English Soldiers, and 180 Sepoys; and the survivors, 80 English Soldiers and 120 Sepoys, on September 14th served 5 guns and fired 12,000 cartridges.

It was during this famous siege that the Sepoys gave their daily rations of rice to their European comrades, themselves subsisting on the water in which it was boiled.

"Arcot" is on the Colours of the—
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

PLASSEY.

JUNE 23rd, 1757.

A village 90 miles north of Calcutta, where Clive defeated Surajah Dowla, the Nawab of Bengal, and his French auxiliaries. Colonel Clive's force consisted of 950 British Infantry, made up a detachment of H.M.'s 39th Regiment, a detachment of the Madras European Regiment, 2 Companies of the Bombay European Regiment, a few men of the Bengal Europeans, 100 British Gunners, 2,100 Sepoys, and 10 guns. The Nawab's Army was composed of 35,000 Infantry, 1,500 Cavalry, 50 Frenchmen, and 53 heavy guns.

"Plassey may not have been a great battle, as it was won by treachery in the enemy's camp, but as a victory, was, in its consequences, perhaps the greatest ever gained."—*Malleson.*

"Plassey" is on the Colours of the—

39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

LOUISBERG.

JULY 26th, 1758.

A battle at this place in North America, fought by Generals Amherst and Wolfe and Admiral Boscawen against the French, secured to the British Crown the islands of Cape Breton and St. Jean—now called Prince Edward's Island.

"Louisberg" is on the Colours of the—

1st Foot, R. Scots
15th Foot, E. York R.
17th Foot, Leic. R.
22nd Foot, Ches. R.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
60th Foot, K.R. Rif. C.

CONDORE.

DECEMBER 9th, 1758.

Colonel Forde defeated the French under General Conflans at this village, which is near the mouth of the Godavery river, on the coast north of Madras. Conflans' army consisted of 500 Frenchmen, 6,000 Sepoys, 500 Native Cavalry, and 30 guns. Colonel Forde had under him 500 men of the Madras European Regiment and Bengal Europeans, 2,000 Sepoys, 6 six-pounder guns, and a small battering train.

The victory was complete, and the British captured 13 guns, as well as the whole of the enemy's camp with its ordnance, ammunition, and stores.

The total French losses were 32 cannon and 156 French soldiers, including officers, killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides many Sepoys. The British loss was 44 English soldiers and five officers killed and wounded, also many Sepoys.

"Condore" is on the Colours of the—

101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus. 102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

MINDEN.

AUGUST 1st, 1759.

This place, formerly the residence of the German Emperors, is in Westphalia. It was here that Lord George Sackville and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under Marshal de Contades. The French were 60,000 strong; the Allies 34,000. The battle lasted from 5 till 10 a.m.

The enemy lost 10 Colours, 7 Standards, 43 guns, and between 6,000 and 7,000 men The English lost 1,394 officers and men The White Horse of Hanover is in the 3rd corner of the Colours of the regiments that took part in this action.

"Minden" is on the Colours of the—

12th Foot, Suff. R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
25th Foot, K.O. Sco. Bord.
37th Foot, 1st Hamps. R.
51st Foot, 1st York L.I.

QUEBEC.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1759.

General Wolfe stormed the heights of Mount Abraham, occupied by the French under General Montcalm. Both Generals were killed. Four days after the battle Quebec formally surrendered. The loss to the British in killed, wounded, and missing was 57 officers, and 591 soldiers; the French lost 200 officers, and 1,260 men.

"Quebec, 1759" is on the Colours of the—

15th Foot, E. York R.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L.I.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
60th Foot, K.R. Rif. C.

BADARA.

NOVEMBER 25th, 1759.

This village is on the right bank of the Hoogli, north of Calcutta. Captain Forde with 320 men of the Madras European Regiment and Bengal Europeans, 800 Sepoys, and 50 European Volunteer Cavalry, with 4 guns, here encountered the Dutch led by Colonel Roussel, a Frenchman, whose force consisted of 700 Dutchmen, and 800 Malays from Batavia. The Dutch were defeated and lost 120 Europeans and 200 Malays left dead on the field, and 300 men wounded, while Colonel Roussel, 14 Officers, 350 Dutchmen, and 200 Malays were made prisoners.

"Badara" is on the Colours of the—

101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.

N.B.—The 102nd Foot is also entitled to this distinction.

WANDIWASH.

JANUARY 22nd, 1760.

This is a fortress 58 miles south-west of Madras, and it was here that Sir Eyre Coote with 1,700 men of the Madras European Regiment, now the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the 79th or Draper's Regiment, and the 84th or Coote's Regiment (the two latter since disbanded), together with 2,100 Sepoys, 16 guns, and 1,250 Native Cavalry, defeated 2,250 French soldiers, 300 Caffres, 6,000 Sepoys, with 20 guns, and 3,000 Native Cavalry, under the Marquis de Bussy and General Lally.

The British captured 24 guns and all stores, 200 French were killed, 160 were taken prisoners, 6 officers were killed, and 20 taken prisoners, and many men were wounded. The British loss was 63 men killed, and 124 wounded, inclusive of officers.

Wandiwash was the decisive battle of India, and, as at Quebec in 1759, secured to the British in the East Indies that supremacy over the French which they have ever since maintained.

"Wandiwash" is on the Colours of the—
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

MASULIPATAM.

APRIL 7th, 1760.

Colonel Forde invested this fortress situated on the east coast of India north of Madras, on March 7th. The garrison was composed of 700 French soldiers and 2,537 Sepoys, under General Conflans. Forde's force consisted of 500 men of the Madras European Regiment and the Bengal Europeans, 2,000 Sepoys, and a due proportion of guns.

The final assault took place on April 7th, and the French were driven from every post; General Conflans surrendered at discretion. Forde lost 72 men killed, and 112 wounded, but captured 120 guns, besides military and other stores.

"Masulipatam" is on the Colours of the—
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.

N.B.—The 102nd Foot is also entitled to this distinction.

EMSDORFF.

JULY 16th, 1760.

The 15th Hussars under Major Erskine defeated the French under General Glaubitz, capturing five regiments of Infantry with their Colours, and nine pieces of ordnance. Emsdorff is near Cassel in Hanover.

The 15th Hussars formed part of a British Division under the Marquis of Granby, sent to assist the Prussians (under Prince Leiningen), who were then at war with France.

"Emsdorff" is on the Standards of the—

15th Hussars

MYSORE.

1761-1799.

Hyder Ali became sovereign of Mysore in 1761, and the wars levied against the British by him and his son, Tippoo Sultan, lasted till 1799, when Tippoo was slain at the storming of his capital, Seringapatam. Lord Harris and General Baird were the British Commanders on that occasion.

"Mysore" is on the Colours of the—

19th Hussars
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L.I.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L.I.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
73rd Foot, 2nd R. Highrs.
76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R.
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. R.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

1st Madras Lancers
2nd Madras Lancers
3rd Madras Lancers
Madras Sappers
1st Madras Infantry
2nd Madras Infantry
3rd Madras Infantry
4th Madras Infantry
5th Madras Infantry
6th Madras Infantry
7th Madras Infantry
9th Madras Infantry
10th Madras Infantry
13th Madras Infantry
14th Madras Infantry
15th Madras Infantry
16th Madras Infantry
19th Madras Infantry
20th Madras Infantry
21st Madras Infantry
22nd Madras Infantry
3rd Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry
5th Bombay Infantry
7th Bombay Infantry
9th Bombay Infantry

N.B.—The 102nd Foot, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is also entitled to this distinction.

PONDICHERRY.

JANUARY 16th, 1761.

Pondicherry is a French fortress on the south-east coast of India, 100 miles south of Madras, and was besieged by Colonel Monson from September 2nd, 1760, until January 16th, 1761, when it was finally captured by the British. The troops under Monson's command consisted of Draper's and Coote's regiments, *i.e.*, the then 79th and 84th Foot, each 1,000 strong, 200 British Marines from the Fleet, 150 of the 73rd Highlanders, 800 of the Madras European Regiment, now the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, two companies of foreigners, 350 of the Bombay European Regiment, now the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and 1,100 Sepoys.

During this long siege many severe encounters between the French and British took place with heavy casualties on both sides including the loss, owing to a wound, of Colonel Monson himself, who was succeeded in command by Colonel Eyre Coote. On January 16th, 1761, the whole of the Grenadiers of the British occupied the different gates, and on the afternoon of the same day, the French garrison having surrendered, paraded in front of the citadel for Colonel Coote's inspection. There were but 1,100 of them, worn down by famine, fatigue, and disease.

On the following day, the British flag was hoisted and saluted with 1,000 guns. 2,072 prisoners were taken, and 600 guns. The British loss was 32 officers and 500 rank and file killed and wounded; that of the enemy considerably greater. Pondicherry was finally restored to the French in 1816.

"Pondicherry" is on the Colours of the—
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

MORO.

JUNE 11th, 1762.

El Moro, a fortress at Havannah in Cuba, was captured by Colonel Carleton from the Spaniards.

"Moro" is on the Colours of the—
56th Foot, 2nd Essex R.

WILHELMSTAHL.

JUNE 24th, 1762.

This is a town in Silesia, and it was here that the Marquis of Granby defeated the French.

"Wilhelmstahl" is on the Colours of the—
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.

BUXAR.

OCTOBER 23rd, 1764.

A town on the right bank of the Ganges, west of Patna. Here Major Munro defeated Sujah Dowla, the Nawab Nazim of Oudh, and Mir Cassim, the Nawab of Bengal.

The British Army consisted of 7,072 men, including H.M.'s 84th, 89th, and 90th Regiments, the E.I.C. Madras and Bombay European Regiments, the Bengal Europeans, and several regiments of Indian Cavalry and Infantry. The enemy's army was 40,000 strong.

The British lost 847 killed and wounded, of whom 101 were Europeans, including 9 officers. Of the enemy, 2,000 lay dead on the field, and many more were wounded; they lost 133 guns, their camp, and all personal property. The booty when sold realized upwards of 12 lakhs of rupees!

"Buxar" is on the Colours of the—
101st Foot, 1st Muns. Fus. 103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.
N.B.—The 102nd Foot, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is also entitled to this distinction.

ROHILCUND.

1774 and 1794.

This distinction was granted to the Bengal European Regiment for services against the Rohillas. Rohilcund is in the north-west provinces of India, the chief towns of which are Bareilly and Moradabad.

"Rohilcund 1774—1794" is on the Colours of the—
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.

GOOZERAT.

APRIL 28th, 1775-1780.

Goozerat is a province in the Bombay Presidency, and for services therein, during five years of disturbance, this distinction was granted. The troops employed were the Bombay and a portion of the Madras European Regiment under Colonel Keating. On April 19th, the British formed a junction with their Ally, Ragoba, about 12 miles from Cambay. On the 28th an action of four hours duration took place, when a strong body of Cavalry, having crossed the river, attacked Keating's force but were repulsed with a loss of 400 killed and wounded. After which the entire force of the enemy retired.

"Goozerat" is on the Colours of the—
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus. 103rd Foot 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

N.B.—The 101st Foot, according to their historian, Colonel Innes, never served in Goozerat.

VILLIERS-EN-COUCHE.

APRIL 24th, 1779.

This town is 16 miles from Liége in Belgium. Some French Hussars were routed here by the 15th Hussars, of the Duke of York's Army.

"Villiers-en-Couche" is on the Standards of the—
15th Hussars

CARNATIC.

1780-1782.

Carnatic is a name given to that part of the coast of Madras from Cape Comorin to the river Kistnah. Hyder Ali, Nawab of Mysore, invaded the Carnatic and captured Arcot, October 31st, 1780, but was defeated at Porto Novo, south of Madras, on July 31st, 1781.

Hyder and his French Allies were finally defeated, June 2nd, 1782.

"Carnatic" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Madras Lancers
Madras Sappers
1st Madras Infantry
2nd Madras Infantry
3rd Madras Infantry
4th Madras Infantry
5th Madras Infantry
6th Madras Infantry
7th Madras Infantry
8th Madras Infantry
9th Madras Infantry
10th Madras Infantry
12th Madras Infantry
13th Madras Infantry
14th Madras Infantry
15th Madras Infantry
16th Madras Infantry
17th Madras Infantry
19th Madras Infantry
20th Madras Infantry

N.B.—The 102nd Foot, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers is also entitled to this distinction.

SHOLINGHUR.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1781.

Sholinghur is a mountain pass near Vellore, in the Madras Presidency; and it was here that Hyder Ali, the Nawab of Mysore, barred the advance of a British force under General Sir Eyre Coote.

As soon as the British arrived before the enemy's position the latter opened fire from 70 guns, but the Pass was successfully carried at the bayonet's point.

"Sholinghur" is on the Colours of the—

74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Madras Lancers
Madras Sappers
3rd Madras Infantry
4th Madras Infantry
5th Madras Infantry
6th Madras Infantry
8th Madras Infantry
9th Madras Infantry
12th Madras Infantry
13th Madras Infantry
14th Madras Infantry
15th Madras Infantry
16th Madras Infantry
17th Madras Infantry
19th Madras Infantry
20th Madras Infantry

MANGALORE.

MAY-SEPTEMBER, 1783.

A seaport on the west coast of India. At this place Colonel Colin Campbell successfully resisted a five months' siege by the army of Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore, consisting of 90,000 men, a corps of French Infantry under Colonel Cassigny, Lally's corps of mixed French and Natives, a troop of dismounted French Cavalry and 90 guns.

The garrison eventually marched out with all the honours of war, Tippoo considering it hopeless to continue a siege during which he had sustained grievous losses; but the British, also, had suffered terribly from hunger, and had been forced to eat horse-flesh, rats, mice, frogs, snakes, carrion birds, and jackals; their loss in men was 88 of all ranks in the 73rd regiment alone.

"Mangalore" is on the Colours of the—

73rd Foot, 2nd R. Highrs.

INDIAN TROOPS—

1st Bombay Infantry

NUNDY-DROOG.

OCTOBER 19th, 1791.

Nundy-Droog is a hill fortress, 2,000 feet high, situated in Mysore, south-west of the city of Madras, and was, in the year 1791, garrisoned by the French. On September 22nd, 1791, Major Gowdie of the Madras European Regiment stormed the pettah or outworks, and reconnoitered the fort, and on the 27th it was invested by Lord Cornwallis.

On the 19th October the assault took place, detachments of the 36th and 71st Regiments of British Foot carried the outworks and curtain, and the Madras European Regiment, under Captain Doveton, carried the inner walls and, having forced the gateway, entered, followed by the rest of the troops when the enemy were defeated with a loss of 600 killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and the fortress of Nundy-Droog became a British possession. The British lost 120 men killed and wounded. General Meadows was second in command under Lord Cornwallis.

"Nundy-Droog" is on the Colours of the—

102nd Foot, 1st. R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

13th Bengal Infantry	10th Madras Infantry
3rd Madras Infantry	13th Madras Infantry
4th Madras Infantry	27th Madras Infantry

LINCELLES.

AUGUST 18th, 1793.

Here the Duke of York and General Lake, with the Anglo-Dutch Army, defeated the Army of the French Republic. The town is 7 miles north-east of Lille, in Belgium. The enemy, 5000 strong, lost 11 guns and 300 men. Colonel Bosville, of the Guards, 6ft. 4in. in height, was killed by a bullet which passed through his forehead.

"The French, accustomed to the cold lifeless attacks of the Dutch, were amazed at the spirit and intrepidity of the British, and not relishing our salute, gave way. We took one stand of Colours, etc., etc."—*Corporal R. Brown.*

"Lincelles" is on the Colours of the—

Grenadier Guards	Scots Guards
Coldstream Guards	

NIEUPORT.

OCTOBER 24th, 1793.

This town is in Belgium, 10 miles from Ostend. Nieuport was garrisoned by the 53rd Foot, some Artillery, and a few Hessians, all under the Command of Colonel de Wurmb.

The French 6,000 or 7,000 strong attacked the outposts at Furnes, which fell back on Nieuport. On October 30th, Sir Charles Grey relieved the town, and drove off the enemy. During the siege one lieutenant and 12 men were killed, and one captain and 33 men wounded.

"Nieuport" is on the Colours of the—

53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.

GUADALOUP.

FEBRUARY 6th, 1794.

Captured from the French (this group of islands) by Sir George Beckwith. The enemy lost 232 killed and wounded.

"Guadaloup" is on the Colours of the—

15th Foot, E. York. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
63rd Foot, 1st Manc. R.
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
West India Regiment, W.I.R.

MARTINIQUE.

MARCH 16th, 1794.

Captured from the French by Sir John Jervis and General Sir Charles Grey.

'Martinique" is on the Colours of the—

9th Foot, R. Fus.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
15th Foot, E. York. R.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
25th Foot, K. O. Sco. Bord.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
63rd Foot, 1st Manc. R.
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
West India Regiment, W.I.R.

TOURNAY.

MAY 10th and 18th, 1794.

The Duke of York here defeated the French. Tournay, which is a fortress, is on the frontier of Belgium, 20 miles from Lille in France. The column led by the Duke of York consisted of 7 British, 5 Austrian, and 2 Hessian Battalions, and 10 Squadrons of Cavalry; these forced the enemy to evacuate Lannoy, with all its cotton mills and woollen factories.

"Tournay" is on the Colours of the—

14th Foot, W. York R.
37th Foot, 1st Hamps. R.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L.I.

ST. LUCIA.

MAY 25th, 1796.

One of the West India Islands captured from the French by General Abercrombie and Admiral Christian.

"St. Lucia" is on the Colours of the—

1st Foot, R. Scots
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L.I.
64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R.

ST. VINCENT.

FEBRUARY 14th, 1797.

The 69th Regiment served as Marines at this celebrated naval engagement, and were the first men into the enemy's flagship by forcing their way through the stern gallery windows. At this battle Lord Nelson gave the regiment the name of "The old Agamemnons."

"St. Vincent" is on the Colours of the—

69th Foot, 2nd Welsh R.

SERINGAPATAM.

MAY 4th, 1799.

Generals Harris and Baird stormed this fortress, the capital of Mysore, and carried it on May 4th, 1799, after severe fighting. Tippoo Sultan was killed. Serjeant Graham, of the Bombay European Regiment, was the first to hoist the Colour on the battlements, and the "Forlorn Hope" was principally composed of men of that regiment.

"Seringapatam" is on the Colours of the—

12th Foot, Suff. R.
33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.
73rd Foot, 2nd R. Highrs.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L.I.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. R.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Madras Lancers
3rd Madras Lancers
Madras Sappers
1st Madras Infantry
6th Madras Infantry
8th Madras Infantry
11th Madras Infantry
13th Madras Infantry
16th Madras Infantry
19th Madras Infantry
20th Madras Infantry
21st Madras Infantry
22nd Madras Infantry
23rd Madras Infantry
24th Madras Infantry
3rd Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry
5th Bombay Infantry
9th Bombay Infantry

N.B.—A portion of the Madras European Regiment, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, acted as Pioneers at the siege and capture of Seringapatam.

INDIA.

1799 to 1826.

This distinction was granted in 1838 for services in India, between the years 1799 and 1826.

"India" is on the Colours of the—

12th Foot, Suff. R.
14th Foot, W. York R.
64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R.
65th Foot, 1st York and Lanc. R.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
69th Foot, 2nd Welsh R.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
84th Foot, 2nd York and Lanc. R.
86th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Rif.

N.B.—The 101st Foot, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, the 102nd Foot, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the 103rd Foot, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, are equally entitled to this dintinction.

EGMONT-OP-ZEE.

OCTOBER 1st and 2nd, 1799.

A village on the sea coast of Holland. The Duke of York, assisted by Russian troops under General Hermann, here defeated the French. The allies lost 2,500 men, of whom 700 were prisoners. The French losses were heavier than in former battles, and between 4,500 were taken prisoners.

"Egmont-op-Zee" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

15th Hussars
1st Foot, R. Scots
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
25th Foot, K. O. Sco. Bord.
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks R.
63rd Foot, 1st Manc. R.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.

MANDORA.

MARCH 13th, 1801.

Mandora is in Egypt, and it was here that Sir Ralph Abercombie defeated the French.

"Mandora" is on the Colours of the—

90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.

EGYPT.

MARCH 21st, 1801.

Sir Ralph Abercombie defeated the French under General Menon at Alexandria.

"The Sphinx superscribed Egypt" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

11th Hussars
12th Lancers
1st Foot, R. Scots
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
13th Foot, Som. L.I.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
25th Foot, K. O. Sco. Bord.
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
54th Foot, 2nd Dorset R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
80th Foot, 2nd S. Staff. R.
86th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Rif.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
89th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Fus.
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.
96th Foot, 2nd Manc. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Madras Sappers
2nd Bombay Infantry
13th Bombay Infantry

MARABOUT.

AUGUST 21st, 1801.

Marabout is on the Egyptian sea coast, 10 miles from Alexandria. Colonel Darby and Captain Brisbane captured this place.

"Marabout" is on the Colours of the—

54th Foot, 2nd Dorset R.

HINDOOSTAN.

1803.

This distinction commemorates the campaign against the Mahrattas.

"Hindoostan" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

8th Hussars
17th Foot, Leic. R.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R.

N.B.—The 101st Foot, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers: 102nd Foot, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers; 103rd Foot, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, are equally entitled to this distinction.

DELHI.

APRIL 11th, 1803.

On April 11th Lord Lake encountered a large force of Scindias Mahrattas, from Delhi, under M. Bourguin, a Frenchman. The British charged them with fixed bayonets, and caused a precipitate retreat. The victory was complete, mainly owing to the steadiness and coolness of the Infantry, especially the 76th Regiment. Delhi was abandoned, and occupied by the British.

"Delhi, 1803" is on the Colours of the—

76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R.

ALLY GHUR.

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1803.

Lord Lake, with four companies of the 76th Regiment, and one and a half battalions of Sepoys, assaulted this fortress, near Delhi, till then considered impregnable, and carried it under a galling fire of grape and musketry. An immense number of guns were taken. The British loss was 223 rank and file killed and wounded, also 5 officers killed and 3 wounded.

"Ally Ghur" is on the Colours of the—

76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R.

ASSAYE.

SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1803.

The village of Assaye is situated on a branch of the river Purneah, in southern India. Sir Arthur Wellesley here defeated the Mahrattas under Dowlut Rao Scindia and Rajah Bhonsle, whose combined armies amounted to 30,000 cavalry, and immense masses of Infantry and Artillery, 10,000 of the Infantry having been trained on the European system. The Artillery was a magnificent force. The British troops comprised but 4,500 men, of whom one regiment of Cavalry, and two of Infantry, were English, the rest natives; also 5,000 Mahratta and Mysore horsemen.

"Assaye" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

19th Hussars
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.

INDIAN TROOPS—

*4th Madras Cavalry
*5th Madras Cavalry
*7th Madras Cavalry
Madras Sappers
2nd Madras Infantry
4th Madras Infantry
8th Madras Infantry
10th Madras Infantry
24th Madras Infantry

These regiments have recently been disbanded.

LESWARRIE.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1803.

Leswarrie is a town 80 miles south of Delhi. General Lake here defeated the Mahrattas under Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior.

"This battle was one of the most severely and hardly contested actions which have ever taken place. The British loss was 838 killed and wounded, or one of every five men engaged; the enemy also suffered terribly."

"Leswarrie" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

8th Hussars
76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

1st Bengal Infantry
2nd Bengal Infantry
4th Bengal Infantry

SURINAM.

APRIL 30th, 1804.

Surinam, or Paramaribo, on the mainland of South America, is the capital of Dutch Guiana. Sir C. Green, Brigadier Hughes, and Commodore Hood captured this place from the Dutch who had a force of 2,000 men. Fort Leyden was stormed and the garrison driven out.

"Surinam" is on the Colours of the—

16th Foot, Bedf. R.
64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R.

DEIG.

NOVEMBER 13th, 1804

Deig is in the Bengal Presidency, and the fortress was captured by Lord Lake, when he defeated the Mahrattas under Holkar.

Holkar had under him twenty-four Regiments of Infantry, and a great Park of Artillery, but a furious bayonet charge by the British Infantry drove the Mahrattas out of the village with a loss of 644 of all ranks, killed, wounded, and missing on

the British side. Three thousand of the enemy lay dead on the field, and 87 guns, all of the finest European fabric, were taken. Deig was afterwards given over to Runjeet Singh.

"Deig" is on the Colours of the—

76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R. 101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS.

2nd Bengal Infantry

DOMINICA.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1805.

The French attacked this island, but were repulsed by the 46th Regiment and the West India Regiment.

"Dominica" is on the Colours of the—

46th Foot, 2nd D. of Corn. L. I. West India Regiment, W.I.R.

BHURTPORE.

APRIL 2nd, 1805.

This fortress, defended by Holkar, was stormed by General Lake and captured. The Sergeant's pike was still retained at the date of this battle, and continued to be so until 1830, when a fusil and bayonet replaced it.

"Bhurtpore" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

11th Hussars
16th Lancers
14th Foot, W. York R.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS.

1st Bengal Lancers
1st Bengal Infantry
2nd Bengal Infantry
3rd Bengal Infantry
4th Bengal Infantry
9th Bengal Infantry
1st Gurkhas
2nd Gurkhas

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

JANUARY 9th, 1806.

Sir David Baird and Admiral Sir Home Popham captured the Cape from the Dutch.

The Dutch Naval Station and Colony of the Cape of Good Hope had been occupied by Britain for Holland from 1795 to 1803, when, at the peace of Amiens, it was again restored to Holland. It was captured again in 1806 on the renewal of war, but at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, Great Britain, in consideration of a sum of £6,000,000 paid to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, was formally confirmed in its possession.

"Cape of Good Hope" is on the Colours of the—

24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
93rd Foot, 2nd Arg. and Suth. Highrs.

MAIDA.

JULY 4th, 1806.

A town in Calabria, southern Italy. Sir John Stuart here defeated the French under General Regnier. The French Army was composed of 8,000 men; the British had only half that number.

On the march from the coast through the great forest of St. Euplamid the 23rd French regiment was encountered and repulsed, 200 of their men being made prisoners. After the battle the French admitted to a loss of 1,500 men, but 4,000 of them were buried by the British. The English had one officer killed and many wounded, and 326 rank and file killed and wounded.

"Maida" is on the Colours of the—

20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.
81st Foot, 2nd N. Lan. R.

MONTE VIDEO.

FEBRUARY 3rd, 1807.

In Uruguay; stormed by Sir Samuel Auchmuty and captured from the Spaniards. Monte Video is near Buenos Ayres. In March, Sir Home Popham, and General Beresford determined to attack it, but afterwards changed to Moldonado, a maritime town in Banda Oriental, 78 miles from Monte Video. Lieut.-Colonel Vassal with 400 men landed and, with Colonel Backhouse, entered at the point of the bayonet, killing and wounding 50 of the enemy. The Spaniards fled. Sir James Auchmuty then arrived and operations on Monte Video were resolved on.

The enemy numbered 6,000 men in Monte Video, with many guns; the British stormed and captured the place on February 3rd. Of the enemy 8,000 were killed, and 400 wounded, 24 guns were taken, and 2,000 officers and men, with the Governor, made prisoners. The British lost 600 men.

"Monte Video" is on the Colours of the—

38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
87th Foot, 1st. R. Ir. Fus.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

COPENHAGEN.

SEPTEMBER 7th, 1807.

Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, with Sir Arthur Wellesley, captured the city and fleet. Two thousand Danes were slain in the streets. The Cathedral, the University, and 500 houses were burnt. The Citadel was taken and 1,100 prisoners, including 60 officers.

"Copenhagen" is on the Colours of the—

49th Foot, 1st R. Berks. R.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

PENINSULA.

1808—1814.

This distinction commemorates our battles with the French in Spain, Portugal, and France.

"Peninsula" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Life Guards
2nd Life Guards
Royal Horse Guards
3rd Dragoon Guards
4th Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
1st Dragoons
9th Lancers
12th Lancers
16th Lancers
3rd Hussars
4th Hussars
7th Hussars
10th Hussars
11th Hussars
13th Hussars
14th Hussars
15th Hussars
18th Hussars
20th Hussars
1st Foot, R. Scots
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
11th Foot, Devon R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
34th Foot, 1st. Bord. R.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
37th Foot, 1st Hamps. R.
38th Foot, S. Staff. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
51st Foot, 1st York L. I.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
62nd Foot, 1st Wilts. R.
63rd Foot, 1st Manch. R.
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R.
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. R.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
81st Foot, 2nd N. Lan. R.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
84th Foot, 2nd York and Lanc. R.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

ROLEIA.

AUGUST 17th, 1808.

Roleia is 50 miles north of Lisbon, and here Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the French under General Laborde. This was the first battle won by Wellesley in the Peninsula war. The British loss was 474 of all ranks. The French lost in killed and wounded 1,000 men, also 3 guns. The enemy were followed to Villa Verde, on the road to Torres Vedras.

"Roleia" is on the Colours of the—

5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

VIMIERA.

AUGUST 21st, 1808.

Sir Harry Burrard at this village, which is 40 miles north of Lisbon, defeated the French under Marshal Junot. Sir Arthur Wellesley was second in command. The French lost 6 guns and 2,000 men; the British, 740 killed and wounded.

On the day subsequent to this great victory, Sir Hugh Dalrymple arrived to supersede Sir H. Burrard, so that the British Army, with an enemy in front, had no less than three Commanders-in-Chief within 24 hours.

"Vimiera" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

20th Hussars
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

SAHAGUN.

DECEMBER 21st, 1808.

Lord Paget here defeated the French Cavalry under General Debelle, during the retreat of Sir John Moore in Spain.

"Sahagun" is on the Standards of the—

15th Hussars

CORUNNA.

JANUARY 16th, 1809.

Sir John Moore here defeated Marshal Soult, and saved the Army. Moore was killed.

The British Army consisted of 14,500 men, whereas, Soult had under him more than 20,000. The enemy attacked vigorously at 2 p.m., and after 4 hours fighting the day was won by a charge of cavalry under Lord Paget, when the French fled in disorder. Moore's loss was 800 men, that of the enemy 1,600. Moore fell cheering on the 42nd.

"Corunna" is on the Colours of the—

Grenadier Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
14th Foot, W. York R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. R.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
51st Foot, 1st York L. I.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
81st Foot, 2nd N. Lan. R.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. High.
Rifle Brigade, *Rif. Brig.*

DOURO.

MAY 12th, 1809.

Lord Wellesley, taking Sir John Cradock's command at Lisbon, marched northwards, crossed the river Douro, and recaptured Oporto.

No exploit in Spain was more brilliant, glorious, and successful than the passage of the Douro (300 yards wide), the opposite bank being defended by 10,000 veterans. Three German regiments fought on the British side, and crossed the river with a portion of the British troops under General Murray. The 14th Lt. Dragoons, under General Steward and Major Harvey, made a gallant charge on the disorganized and retreating French, but not being supported by Murray, had to fight their way back with loss. The total British loss was 20 men killed and one General and 100 men wounded.

The French lost one General and 500 men killed and wounded, and 1,000 abandoned in the Hospitals; also 55 guns captured by the Allies.

"Douro" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

14th Hussars
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks R.

TALAVERA.

JULY 26th—28th, 1809.

Talavera is an ancient but poor town, standing in a beautiful and fertile plain of vast extent, intersected by the Tagus.

Lord Wellesley here (70 miles south-west of Madrid) defeated the French, under Joseph Bounaparte and Field-Marshals Jourdan and Victor.

The British army was composed of 18,000 Infantry, 3,000 Cavalry, and 100 guns; and, with the Spanish contingent, numbered 44,000 men.

The French army was composed of 43,000 Infantry, 7,000 Cavalry, and 90 guns. The English lost 6,268 men, the French 7,396 men and 17 guns.

"This battle established the fact that the English infantry was fit to contend, on equal terms, with the best in Europe."—*Jomini.*

16,000 men, mostly Militia, repelled the attack of 30,000 veterans.

"Talavera" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Dragoon Guards
16th Lancers
4th Hussars
14th Hussars
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
40th Foot, 1st S Lan. R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.

BOURBON.

SEPTEMBER 21st, 1809.

"Bourbon (or Reunion), an island east of Madagascar. Admiral Rowley captured the island from the French, but afterwards abandoned it.

"Bourbon" is on the Colours of the—

69th Foot, 2nd Welsh R.
86th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Rif.

INDIAN TROOPS.

6th Madras Infantry
24th Madras Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry

ARABIA.

1809.

A distinction granted to the 65th Regiment in commemoration of services in Arabia.

"Arabia" is on the Colours of the—

65th Foot, 1st York and Lanc. R.

AMBOYNA.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1810.

Amboyna is one of the Molucca Islands, captured by Captains Court and Tucker, R.N., from the Dutch. The troops employed consisted of a large detachment of the Madras European

Regiment, under Captains Philips, Forbes, and Nixon, who took forts Battu, Guntong, Woyo, and Victoria, with Dutch garrisons, of 1,500 men.

"Amboyna" is on the Colours of the—

102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

TERNATE.

AUGUST 10th, 1810.

Ternate is chief of the North Molucca Islands, this place, containing a fort mounting 15 guns, was stormed and captured from the Dutch by Captain Forbes and a detachment of the Madras European Regiment. The next day the Island surrendered to the British.

"Ternate" is on the Colours of the—

102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

BUSACO.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1810.

Busaco is north of Coimbra in Portugal. Lord Wellington here repulsed the French under General Massena. The enemy were driven down the hill with a loss of 2,500 men; their total losses being 4,500 from the 25th to the 27th.

During the same period the British lost 197 killed, 1,014 wounded, and 58 missing.

"The Portuguese who fought on our side behaved with courage and steadiness."—*Napier.*

"Busaco" is on the Colours of the—

1st Foot, R. Scots
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff R.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

BANDA.

OCTOBER 29th, 1810.

The Banda Islands are ten in number, and these were recaptured from the Dutch by Captain Nixon of the Madras European Regiment and Captain C. Cole, R.N.

"Banda" is on the Colours of the—

102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

BARROSA.

MARCH 5th, 1811.

A village 16 miles south-east of Cadiz. It was here that Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, defeated the French under Marshal Victor.

The fierce, rapid, and prolonged charge of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers overthrew the first line of the French. The enemy had 14 guns and 9,000 men commanded by Laval, Ruffin, and Villatte. Generals Ruffin and Chaudron-Rousseau fell mortally wounded, and the French were driven from the hill with the loss of three guns. The fight lasted $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the British loss being 50 officers, 60 sergeants, and 110 rank and file. More than 2,000 of the French were killed or wounded, and six guns, an eagle, and 400 prisoners were taken.

"Barrosa" is on the Colours of the—

Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

FUENTES D' ONOR.

MAY 5th, 1811.

A village 20 miles south-east of Almeida in Portugal. Wellington here thoroughly defeated the French under Massena.

The preliminary action took place on May 3rd. Fuentes d' Onor is a beautiful village on the river Duas Casas. Our troops charged and drove the enemy over the river with great loss. The British had 260 men killed and wounded

On the 5th, Massena with 40,000 French Infantry and 5,000 Cavalry was attacked by Wellington, and defeated. The Allies lost 1,500 officers and men; the French 5,000 men, it is said, but this number is probably exaggerated.

"Fuentes d' Onor" is on the Standards and Colours of the--

14th Hussars
16th Lancers
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L.I.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
51st Foot, 1st York L. I.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
85th Foot, 2nd Shrops. L. I.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

ALBUHERA.

MAY 16th, 1811.

At Albuhera, in the province of Estremadura, Spain, Marshal Beresford defeated the French under Marshal Soult. Beresford had with him 32,000 men, of whom 7,000 were English, and 10,000 Portuguese, the rest being Spaniards. The cavalry numbered 2,000 and there were 38 guns. One thousand five hundred brave Britons were all that remained of 6,000 before whom an army on the eve of victory, fled in disorder.

"Modern history presents no example of an action so obstinately disputed."—*General Picton.*

The 57th Regiment out of 570 men lost 23 officers and upwards of 400 men; 7,000 bodies occupied the space of a few hundred feet, and the Artillery averted their faces in passing over them. From this action the 57th derived the soubriquet of the "Die-hards."

"Albuhera" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Dragoon Guards
4th Hussars
13th Hussars
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.

JAVA.

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1811.

Java is in the Malay Archipelago. The French were expelled from this island by Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Commodore Rowley.

"Java" is on the Colours of the—

14th Foot, W. York. R.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.
69th Foot, 2nd Welsh R.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.
89th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS.

Governor General's Body Guard
Madras Sappers

N.B.—A portion of the Madras European Regiment, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, acted as Sappers.

ARROYO DOS MOLINOS.

OCTOBER 28th, 1811.

A village 27 miles south-south-east of Carceres in Spain. General Hill here destroyed a French Division under General Girard who, seeing his guns taken by the 15th Hussars, fled with 600 men, the remains of 3,000, the best in Spain.

Generals Bron and Prince d' Arenberg, with 1,300 prisoners, 3 guns, and all baggage fell to the victors.

"Arroyo dos Molinos" is on the Colours of the—

34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.

TARIFA.

JANUARY 5th, 1812.

Tarifa is 20 miles west of Gibraltar. While assisting the Spaniards to hold this place, the English were besieged by the French under General Laval. The enemy were finally repulsed.

The English Garrison under Colonel Skerrett, including 600 Spanish Infantry and 100 Horse, amounted to 2,500 men. On December 20th, 1811, the place was invested, the breach being held by the 87th under Colonel the late Lord Gough.

At the assault on January 4th, 1812, the Allies lost 5 officers wounded, and 31 men killed or hurt. The French dead covered

the slopes in front of the rampart, and choked the bed of the river. Ten wounded officers, of whom only one survived, were brought in by the breach.

The siege ended at daylight on January 5th, 1812; Laval destroyed his guns, and retreated; the expedition having cost him 1000 men. The Allies lost in all 150 men killed and wounded, and one officer killed.

"Tarifa" is on the Colours of the—

47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R. 87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.

CIUDAD RODRIGO.

JANUARY 19th, 1812.

This fortress is 140 miles west of Madrid in Spain. It was stormed and captured by Generals McKinnon and Crawford. Both Generals were killed.

Ciudad Rodrigo, founded by Count Roderick in 1170 (the Mirobriga of the ancients), is a barrier fortification on the side of Portugal; it has seven gates and is defended by a wall, deep fosse, and strong citadel. Lieutenant Mackie and 20 men of the 88th Regiment formed the "Forlorn Hope," to whom the enemy surrendered after a stubborn resistance.

Three hundred of the French fell, and 1,500 prisoners were taken; also 150 guns and immense stores of ammunition. The allies lost 1,200 men and 90 officers; of these 650 men and 60 officers fell in the breaches. The siege lasted 12 days.

"Ciudad Rodrigo" is on the Colours of the—

5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. P.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

MIAMI.

JANUARY 22nd, 1812.

The American General, Harrison, tried to recover Detroit, but was defeated and captured by Colonel Proctor.

"Miami" is on the Colours of the—

41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.

BADAJOZ.

APRIL 6th, 1812.

Badajoz is the fortress of the river Gaudiana in Spain. Lord Wellington drove the French, under Colonel Phillipon, out of this stronghold.

"During the siege the British expended 31,861 round shot, 1,826 shells, 1,659 rounds of grape, 179 guns were captured, and 6,000 stand of arms. Five thousand officers and men fell, including 700 Portuguese. Five Generals were wounded, *viz.*, Kemp, Harvey, Bowes, Colville, and Picton; more than 2,000 officers and men perished in the breaches alone (no regiments suffered more than the 43rd and 52nd), all in a space less than 100 yards square."—*Napier.*

"Badajoz" is on the Colours of the—

4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
5th Foot, Northd Fus.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
38th Foot, 1st. S. Staff. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. R.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

ALMARAZ.

MAY 19th, 1812.

This town is on the river Tagus in Spain, and is fortified. General Hill captured the forts from the French, under Colonel Aubert.

"The French dead, 436 in number, were thrown into the ditch, the cannon were spiked, and hurled amongst them, burying all in one vast tomb. In the night the troops returned to Mirabete ridge, with 250 prisoners, including a commandant, and 16 officers. Our loss was 2 officers and 180 men."—*Napier.*

"Almaraz" is on the Colours of the—

50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.

SALAMANCA.

JULY 22nd, 1812.

Lord Wellington was attacked on the Heights of San Christoval by the French, under Marshal Marmont. The French were crushed.

The results of the Salamanca operations were as follows:—Marmont's army, 42,000 strong with 74 guns, passed the Douro on July 18th to attack Wellington. On the 30th it repassed the river in full retreat, having in 12 days marched 200 miles, and fought three combats, and one general action, in which one Marshal of France, seven generals, and 12,500 men and regimental officers were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, together with 2 eagles, several standards, and 12 pieces of cannon, exclusive of 17 more taken at Valladolid. The losses of the Allies were one marshal, four generals, and about 6,000 men and officers killed or wounded.

"Salamanca" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

5th Dragoon Guards
16th Lancers
3rd Hussars
4th Hussars
11th Hussars
14th Hussars
1st Foot, R. Scots
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
5th Foot, Northd Fus.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
11th Foot, Devon R.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
51st Foot, 1st York L. I.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

DETROIT.

AUGUST 16th-21st, 1812.

General Brock recaptured Fort Detroit and Frenchtown, and received the surrender of the American General, Hull.

"Detroit" is on the Colours of the—

41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.

QUEENSTOWN.

OCTOBER 12th, 1812.

Queenstown is in Canada. Generals Brock and Sheaffe defeated the Americans, who had attacked this place. Brock was killed.

"Queenstown" is on the Colours of the—

41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks. R.

VITTORIA.

JUNE 21st, 1813.

Vittoria is in Spain. Lord Wellington here, with 80,000 British, Portuguese, and Spaniards, defeated the French army of 60,000 men under Joseph Buonaparte and Marshal Jourdan. The French lost 6,000 men and 143 brass cannon. The Allies had 5,176 killed, wounded, and missing. The final stand in defence of the Crown he (Joseph Buonaparte) had usurped, was nearly on the same ground where Edward, the Black Prince, defeated Henry of Trastamare in the days of Pedro the Cruel.

"Vittoria" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
16th Lancers
3rd Hussars
4th Hussars
13th Hussars
14th Hussars
15th Hussars
1st Foot, R. Scots
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
50th Foot, 1st. R. W. Kent R.
51st Foot, 1st York L. I.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

PYRENEES.

JULY 28th-30th, and AUGUST 1st, 1813.

Marshal Soult's endeavours to check Lord Wellington in the Passes resulted in three successive failures.

"Pyrenees" is on the Colours of the—

2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
11th Foot, Devon R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
51st Foot, 1st York. L. I.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.

ST. SEBASTIAN.

AUGUST 31st, 1813.

St. Sebastian is 30 miles west-south-west of Bayonne. Lord Wellington sent General Sir Thomas Graham to storm this town, which was defended by the French, under Emmanuel Rey. The British casualties were 2,500 men and officers.

"The Governor and 500 men were wounded during the siege; he had only 1,300 men fit for duty, with 800 prisoners to guard, 10 guns alone were fit for service, and of these three faced the sea; there was little water in the place, and his soldiers had to lie on the naked rocks, exposed to our fire.

"The Governor surrendered, and with all honors of war, drums beating and colours flying, saluted by British troops, the

gallant French officer marched from the place he had defended so well, at the head of a garrison reduced to one third of its original numbers, and thus after 63 days of open trenches, terminated the siege of San Sebastian."—*Napier.*

"St. Sebastian" is on the Colours of the—

1st Foot, R. Scots
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.

NIVELLE.

NOVEMBER 10th, 1813.

Nivelle is a river in the south-west corner of France. Lord Wellington stormed successfully the triple line of French defence. The French lost 4,265 men and officers, including 1,400 prisoners, and 1 General slain. 55 guns were taken. The Allies lost 3 generals, Inglis, Kemp, and Byng, wounded, and 2,694 of all ranks.

"Nivelle" is on the Colours of the—

2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
11th Foot, Devon R.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
51st Foot, 1st York. L. I.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

ORTHEZ.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1814.

Orthez in France. Generals Beresford, Picton, and Hill, under Lord Wellington, defeated the French, under Marshal Soult.

The French lost many men; two Generals, Dauterne and Gasquet, were wounded, one Colonel was killed, and 100 prisoners taken. The British loss was two officers and 150 men killed and wounded.

"Orthez" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

7th Hussars
13th Hussars
14th Hussars
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
11th Foot, Devon R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lanc. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
50th Foot, R. W. Kent R.
51st Foot, 1st York L. I.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
66th Foot, 2nd R Berks. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. & Suthd. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

TOULOUSE.

APRIL 10th-11th, 1814.

Toulouse is in the south of France. Lord Wellington defeated Marshal Soult on the 10th, and entered the city next day. This was the last battle in the Peninsula War. The French lost one General, and more than 900 men; our loss was

two generals, and 830 officers and men, including 200 taken prisoners with Sir J. Hope.

"This ended the Peninsula War, commenced in 1793. The war terminated, and with it all remembrance of the Veterans' services; yet these Veterans had won 19 pitched battles, and innumerable combats, had made or sustained 10 sieges, and taken four great fortresses; had thrice expelled the French from Portugal and once from Spain; had penetrated France and killed and wounded 200,000 of their enemies, leaving of their own number 40,000, whose bones whiten the plains and mountains of the Peninsula."—*Napier.*

On May 1st, 1849, when the medals was given, there were only 20,369 claimants of all ranks!

"Toulouse" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

5th Dragoon Guards
3rd Hussars
4th Hussars
13th Hussars
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
11th Foot, Devon R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. & Suthd. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

BLADENSBURG.

AUGUST 24th, 1814.

This town is near Washington, U.S.A. General Ross defeated the Americans, and seized the city. The British Army was 4,500 strong, the American 9,000; the British loss was 64 killed, 185 wounded.

"Bladensburg" is on the Colours of the—

4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
85th Foot, 2nd Shrops. L. I.

NIVE.

DECEMBER 9th-13th, 1814.

Generals Beresford, Hope, and Hill captured Marshal Soult's camp after five days' fighting.

"Both sides lost about 800 men in crossing the Nive; and during the hard fighting afterwards many more, until night came on and fighting for the day ended."—*Napier.*

"Nive" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

16th Lancers
1st Foot, R. Scots
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
11th Foot, Devon R.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Surr. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
62nd Foot, 1st Wilts. R.
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
84th Foot, 2nd York and Lanc. R.
85th Foot, 2nd Shrops. L. I.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

NIAGARA.

DECEMBER 18th, 1814.

General Sir G. Drummond captured the fort whilst pursuing the American General Maclure, who had evacuated Canada after burning Newark.

"Niagara" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

10th Hussars
1st Foot, R. Scots
6th Foot, R. War. R.
8th Foot, L'pool. R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.
89th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Fus.
100th Foot, 1st Leins. R.

WATERLOO.

JUNE 18th, 1815.

Waterloo is a village in Belgium, about 12 miles from Brussels. It was near this village that the Duke of Wellington defeated the Emperor of the French, Napoleon Buonaparte. On the British side were 55,000 men, and on the French 93,000. The fighting commenced at 11 a.m., and continued until after 8 p.m., when the Prussians under Blucher came up and pursued the beaten enemy. During the two days preceding, and on the day of battle, 41,000 Frenchman, 16,000 Prussians, and 14,226 Britons, Germans, Nassauers, and Brunswickers were killed.

"Waterloo" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Life Guards
2nd Life Guards
Royal Horse Guards
1st Dragoon Guards
1st Dragoons
2nd Dragoons
6th Dragoons
12th Lancers
16th Lancers
7th Hussars
10th Hussars
11th Hussars
13th Hussars
15th Hussars
18th Hussars
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
14th Foot, W. York R.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lanc. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
51st Foot, 1st York. L. I.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
69th Foot, 2nd Welsh R.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
73rd Foot, 2nd R. Highrs.
79th Foot, Cam. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

KIRKEE.

NOVEMBER 5th, 1817.

A military station in the Bombay Presidency. Colonel Bur here defeated Bajee Rao, the last of the Peishwas of Poonah.

"Kirkee" is on the Colours of the—

103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS.

2nd Bombay Infantry
12th Bombay Infantry
13th Bombay Infantry
23rd Bombay Infantry

NAGPORE.

DECEMBER 16th, 1817.

Nagpore is the chief town of Berar. Colonel Doveton defeated Appah Sahib, Rajah of Berar, and captured the city.

The Rajah's army consisted of 21,000 men (of whom 14,000 were cavalry) and 75 guns. Our losses were 90 killed and 129 wounded.

During the Mahratta war, 1817-1819, our Force against the hostile chief amounted to 130,000 men, of whom only 13,000 were British soldiers. The Mahratta army was composed of 130,000 horse, 8,000 foot, and 580 guns, and the scattered fragments of the Pindaree Allies might make 15,000 more.

"Nagpore" is on the Colours of the—

1st Foot, R. Scots

INDIAN TROOPS.

Madras Sappers	23rd Madras Infantry
1st Madras Infantry	26th Madras Infantry
2nd Madras Infantry	6th Bengal Infantry
17th Madras Infantry	4th Hyderabad Infantry
21st Madras Infantry	

N.B.—A detachment of the Madras European Regiment, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, acted as Sappers.

MAHIDPOOR.

DECEMBER 21st, 1817.

Sir Thomas Hyslop and Sir John Malcolm here defeated the Mahrattas under Holkar, Maharajah of Indore. The enemy lost 3,000 men, 63 guns, and their whole camp. Our loss was 174 killed, 604 wounded, and 35 officers killed or wounded. This was the last general action on a large scale fought in Southern India.

"Mahidpoor" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Foot, R. Scots — 102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

3rd Madras Lancers	28th Madras Infantry
Madras Sappers	31st Madras Infantry
3rd Madras Infantry	1st Hyderabad Infantry
14th Madras Infantry	2nd Hyderabad Infantry
27th Madras Infantry	

BENI BOO ALI.

MARCH 2nd, 1821.

An island in Musooling Bay, on the south-west coast of the Persian Gulf. Sir Lionel Smith captured the pirates' stronghold at this place.

"Beni Boo Ali" is on the Colours of the—

103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Bombay Sappers
3rd Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry
5th Bombay Infantry
13th Bombay Infantry
21st Bombay Infantry

AVA.

MAY 11th, 1824 to 1826.

Sir Archibald Campbell commanded the British Army in Burmah during this war, which, commencing in May, 1824, lasted until April 11th, 1826. Rangoon, Sittang, Kemmendine, and many other towns and stockades were stormed and captured.

"Ava" is on the Colours and Standards of the—

1st Foot, R. Scots
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
54th Foot, 2nd Dorset R.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
89th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Fus.
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Governor General's Body Guard
1st Madras Cavalry
Madras Sappers
1st Madras Infantry
3rd Madras Infantry
7th Madras Infantry
9th Madras Infantry
10th Madras Infantry
12th Madras Infantry
16th Madras Infantry
22nd Madras Infantry
26th Madras Infantry
28th Madras Infantry
30th Madras Infantry
32nd Madras Infantry

SOUTH AFRICA.

1835.

The Kaffirs attacked Grahamstown (Albany), on the south-east of Cape Colony, in October, 1834, and this led to the campaign in the following year.

"South Africa, 1835," is on the Colours of the—

27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.

AFGHANISTAN.

1838.

Sir John Keane fought the first campaign against the Ameer, Dost Mahomed, and his son, Akbar Khan. Dost Mahomed was dethroned, 1838, in favour of Shah Sujah; sent to Calcutta in 1840, and restored in 1842.

"Afghanistan" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

16th Lancers
4th Hussars
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
17th Foot, Leic. R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

3rd Bengal Cavalry
2nd Bengal Infantry
5th Bengal Infantry
6th Bengal Infantry
3rd Bombay Cavalry
5th Bombay Infantry
19th Bombay Infantry

ADEN.

JANUARY 19th, 1839.

Aden is on the coast of the Gulf of Arabia. It was captured by H.M.S. "Volage," Captain H. Smith, and by Major Baillie on account of the natives plundering an English ship.

"Aden" is on the Colours of the—

103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

21st Bombay Infantry
24th Bombay Infantry

CANDAHAR.

APRIL 21st, 1839.

Candahar is about 300 miles south-west of Cabool. It was captured by the British on behalf of Shah Sujah. General Nott repulsed an attack, March 10th, 1842. The city was evacuated by the English, May 22nd, 1842.

"Candahar" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

1st Bengal Lancers
5th Bengal Infantry
6th Bengal Infantry
12th Bengal Infantry
4th Bombay Cavalry

GHUZNEE.

JULY 23rd, 1839.

Ghuznee is an Afghan fortress. It was captured by Sir John Keane, capitulated to the Afghans December 10th, 1841, and recaptured by General Nott, September 7th, 1842.

"Ghuznee" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

16th Lancers
4th Hussars
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
17th Foot, Leic. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

3rd Bengal Cavalry
5th Bengal Infantry
6th Bengal Infantry
12th Bengal Infantry
1st Bombay Lancers
3rd Bombay Cavalry
4th Bombay Cavalry
Bombay Sappers
19th Bombay Infantry

KHELAT.

NOVEMBER 13th, 1839.

Khelat is the capital of Beluchistan. Captured, but abandoned July, 1840; recaptured November, 1840.

"Khelat" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
17th Foot, Leic. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

3rd Bengal Cavalry
2nd Bengal Infantry
Bombay Sappers

THE DRAGON.

SUPERSCRIBED "CHINA," 1840-41.

This war with China was chiefly about the Opium trade. Canton was blockaded on June 22nd, 1840. Sir Hugh Gough next year took possession of the heights commanding Canton. Amoy was taken, also Chausan, and Nankin. Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain, August 29th, 1842.

"The Dragon superscribed China" is on the Colours of the—

18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.
49th Foot, 1st Berks. R.
55th Foot, 2nd Bord. R.
98th Foot, 2nd N. Staff. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Madras Sappers
2nd Madras Infantry
6th Madras Infantry
14th Madras Infantry

JELLALABAD.

APRIL 7th, 1842.

This is an Afghan fortress. Sir Robert Sale was besieged here for three months by Mahomed Akbar Khan, but on learning that Sir George Pollock was advancing to his relief, Sir Robert attacked the besiegers and routed them.

"Jellalabad" is on the Colours of the—

13th Foot, Som. L. I.

CABOOL.

OCTOBER 12th, 1842.

Cabool is the capital of Afghanistan. Captured August 7th, 1839; evacuated January 6th, 1842. Lady Sale was left with Akbar Khan, as a hostage. General Sir George Pollock recaptured it, and again evacuated it in October, 1842.

"Cabool, 1842," is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Hussars
9th Foot, Norfk. R.
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

3rd Bombay Cavalry	5th Bengal Infantry
Bengal Sappers	6th Bengal Infantry
4th Bengal Infantry	12th Bengal Infantry

MEANEE.

FEBRUARY 17th, 1843.

This is a village in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier here defeated the Ameers of Hyderabad, Khyrpore, and Meerpore.

The British Army under Napier consisted of 2,600 men. In front of the enemy's position lay a natural ravine. They had 5,000 Cavalry and more than 30,000 Infantry, entirely Beloochies, also 15 guns. Their guns opened fire at 15 paces; our men charged, but halted and staggered back at the flashing forest of sword blades that glittered in their front. A charge of our Cavalry made by Colonel Pattle on the Scindian right gave us the battle, but the fighting lasted for three hours, and our losses were six European officers, 60 sergeants and privates killed, 14 officers and 200 privates wounded. Six thousand of the Beloochies were slain.

"Meanee" in on the Standards and Colours of the—

22nd Foot, Ches. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Madras Sappers	6th Bombay Cavalry
4th Bombay Cavalry	12th Bombay Infantry
5th Bombay Cavalry	25th Bombay Infantry

SCINDE.

MARCH, 1843.

The most westerly province of India. Sir Charles Napier conquered the country and it was annexed.

"Scinde" is on the Colours of the—

22nd Foot, Ches. R.

HYDERABAD.

MARCH 24th, 1843.

Hyderabad in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier here defeated Sheer Mahomed of Meerpore.

At Dubba, near Hyderabad, Sir Charles Napier utterly destroyed the power of the Ameers of Scinde, and cleared the country of the lawless hordes of marauders who infested it. It took hard fighting and toil to accomplish this. Doodiah Khan and Toork Ali were the most formidable, but all were subdued. Sir Charles was made Governor with power to suppress slavery, open the Indus to navigation, and abolish all duties in transit.

"Hyderabad" is on the Colours of the—

22nd Foot, Ches. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Madras Sappers	12th Bombay Infantry
1st Bombay Infantry	21st Bombay Infantry
8th Bombay Infantry	25th Bombay Infantry

MAHARAJPORE.

DECEMBER 29th, 1843.

Maharajpore is in Gwalior. Sir Hugh Gough here defeated the Mahrattas. The enemy were 18,000 strong with Cavalry and 100 guns. The British Army consisted of 14,000 men with 40 guns. The Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, watched the fight seated on an elephant.

The enemy lost 4,000 men and all their guns; the British loss was 106 killed, 684 wounded, seven missing, and seven officers who died of their wounds.

"Maharajpore" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

16th Lancers

39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.	40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Governor General's Body Guard	2nd Bengal Infantry
	6th Bengal Infantry
3rd Bengal Cavalry	12th Bengal Infantry

PUNNIAR.

DECEMBER 29th, 1843.

This is a village twelve miles south-west of Gwalior. General Grey here defeated the Mahrattas who attempted to bar his way to the capital.

The Mahrattas 1,200 strong were formidably posted on heights near the fortified village of Punniar, where our troops attacked them and drove them from ridge to ridge.

"Punniar" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

9th Lancers
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

6th Bengal Cavalry

PUNJAB.

1845-1849.

For this campaign against the Sikhs.

"Punjab" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

9th Lancers
3rd Hussars
14th Hussars
10th Foot, Linc. R.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
98th Foot, 2nd N. Staff. R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.
104th Foot, 2nd R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Bengal Lancers
7th Bengal Lancers
5th Bengal Cavalry
Guides
2nd Bengal Infantry
11th Bengal Infantry
1st Sikhs
2nd Sikhs
5th Bombay Cavalry
6th Bombay Cavalry
3rd Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry
9th Bombay Infantry
19th Bombay Infantry
21st Bombay Infantry
Bengal Sappers
Bombay Sappers

MOODKEE.

DECEMBER 18th, 1845.

Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Robert Sale here defeated the Sikhs, under Sirdar Tej Singh.

The British captured 17 guns, but lost 870 men in killed and wounded; amongst the former were Sir Robert Sale, and Sir John McCaskill. Lord Gough was in supreme command.

"Moodkee" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Hussars
9th Foot, Norfk. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
80th Foot, 2nd S. Staff. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Governor General's Body Guard
3rd Bengal Cavalry
6th Bengal Cavalry
5th Bengal Infantry
7th Bengal Infantry

FEROZESHAH.

DECEMBER 21st-22nd, 1845.

Ferozeshah is on the Sutlej river. Sir Hugh Gough and General Gilbert here defeated the Sikhs. The British Army numbered 16,000 men; that of the Sikhs 30,000. The battle lasted for two days and shook the edifice of British dominion in India to its very basis. The British captured 70 guns, but lost 694 men killed, and 1,721 men wounded.

"Ferozeshah" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Hussars
9th Foot, Norf. R.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
62nd Foot, 1st Wilts. R.
80th Foot, 2nd S. Staff. R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
104th Foot, 2nd R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Governor General's Body Guard
3rd Bengal Cavalry
6th Bengal Cavalry
4th Bengal Infantry
5th Bengal Infantry
7th Bengal Infantry
Bengal Sappers.

ALIWAL.

JANUARY 28th, 1846.

Aliwal is in the Punjab, 17 miles from Loodianah, and here Sir Harry Smith, of South African fame, defeated the Sikhs, under Sirdar Runjoor Singh, strongly entrenched. The British captured 50 guns, two of great calibre.

At 10 a.m. the Sikhs opened a cannonade along their whole front. The troops, by a rush, carried the village. The 16th Lancers lost eight officers and 100 men killed and wounded. The British total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was 589 men, and 353 horses. The Sikh losses were great, but unknown

"Aliwal" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

16th Lancers
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Governor General's Body Guard
3rd Bengal Cavalry
7th Bengal Infantry
13th Bengal Infantry
1st Gurkhas
2nd Gurkhas

SOBRAON.

FEBRUARY 10th, 1846.

Sobraon is a town on the Sutlej. Here Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs, under Tej Singh.

The British had 15,000 men in the field, the Sikhs 30,000. The British loss was 320 killed, and 2,083 wounded; the Sikhs lost from 5,000 to 8,000 men.

"Sobraon" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

9th Lancers
16th Lancers
3rd Hussars
9th Foot, Norf. R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
62nd Foot, 1st Wilts. R.
80th Foot, 2nd S. Staff. R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Governor General's Body Guard
2nd Bengal Lancers
6th Bengal Cavalry
4th Bengal Infantry
5th Bengal Infantry
6th Bengal Infantry
7th Bengal Infantry
8th Bengal Infantry
9th Bengal Infantry
1st Gurkhas
2nd Gurkhas

SOUTH AFRICA.

1846-1847.

The South African Campaign, known as the Kaffir War of 1846-47.

"South Africa, 1846-1847" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

7th Dragoon Guards
6th Foot, R. War. R.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
73rd Foot, 2nd R. Highrs.
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

CHILLIANWALLA.

JANUARY 13th, 1849.

This village is in the Punjab, and here the British Army, under Lord Gough, was opposed to 25,000 Sikhs, under Shere Singh, strongly entrenched. The enemy fought desperately, with their usual courage and tenacity, but were defeated and driven from the field.

The British lost in killed and wounded, 89 officers, and 2,357 men. The victory was of a Pyrrhoen character, and can only be technically called such.

"Chillianwalla" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Hussars
9th Lancers
14th Hussars
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
104th Foot, 2nd R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Bengal Infantry
11th Bengal Infantry

MOOLTAN.

JANUARY 21st, 1849

Mooltan was the strongest fortress in the Punjab; General Whish with 7,500 men laid siege to it on September 7th, 1848 The assault and capture took place on January 21st, 1849

"Mooltan" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

10th Foot, Linc. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

5th Bengal Cavalry
Guides
Bengal Sappers
1st Bombay Lancers
5th Bombay Cavalry
6th Bombay Cavalry
3rd Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry
9th Bombay Infantry
19th Bombay Infantry
Bombay Sappers

GOOJERAT.

FEBRUARY 21st, 1849.

Goojerat is a village in the Punjab, and here Lord Gough defeated the Sikhs under Chutter Singh. General Gilbert pursued, and on March 14th, the Khalsa Army surrendered unconditionally. The Punjab was annexed, March 29th, 1849.

"Goojerat" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Hussars
9th Lancers
14th Hussars
10th Foot, Linc. R.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.
104th Foot, 2nd R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Bengal Infantry
11th Bengal Infantry
Guides
Bengal Sappers
3rd Bombay Cavalry
4th Bombay Cavalry
5th Bombay Cavalry
6th Bombay Cavalry
3rd Bombay Infantry
19th Bombay Infantry
Bombay Sappers

SOUTH AFRICA.

1851-3.

Governor General Cathcart defeated the Kaffirs. Peace declared March 9th, 1853.

"South Africa, 1851-3" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

12th Lancers
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
12th Foot, Suff. R.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
73rd Foot, 2nd R. Highrs.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

PEGU.

JUNE and NOVEMBER 21st, 1852.

The town and fort of Pegu is in Burmah. During the second Burmese war Pegu was captured by Major Cotton in June, and abandoned. On November 21st it was recaptured by General Goodwin. Pegu (the Province of) was annexed December 20th, 1852.

Rangoon, with the Shoe-Dagon Pagoda, was also captured, together with Prome, Basseiu, and other towns.

"Pegu" is on the Colours of the—

18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
51st Foot, 1st York. L. I.
80th Foot, 2nd S. Staff. R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.
104th Foot, 2nd R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

1st Madras Infantry
5th Madras Infantry
9th Madras Infantry
19th Madras Infantry
26th Madras Infantry
Madras Sappers
4th Sikhs

ALMA.

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1854.

The Alma is a river in the Crimea. The English (26,000 Infantry and 1,000 Cavalry) under Lord Raglan, the French (30,000 strong) under Marshal St. Arnand, and 7,000 Turks, defeated the Russian army of 34,000 men under Prince Menschikoff. The enemy lost an immense number of men killed, and left three generals and 700 men as prisoners to the Allies, besides 750 wounded The Allies lost 3,300 in killed and wounded.

"Alma" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

4th Hussars
8th Hussars
11th Hussars
13th Hussars
17th Lancers
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards

1st Foot, R. Scots
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
19th Foot, York R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks. R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
55th Foot, 2nd Bord. R.
63rd Foot, 1st Manch. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. R.
79th Foot, 1st Camn. Highrs.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
93rd Foot, 2nd Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
95th Foot, 2nd Derby R.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

BALACLAVA.

OCTOBER 25th, 1854.

Balaclava is a harbour town, 10 miles south-east of Sebastopol. The heavy cavalry, under General Scarlett, and the light cavalry under Lord Cardigan here repulsed the Russians under General Liprandi. The light brigade numbered only 673. 113 men were killed, and 134 wounded; 475 horses were killed, and 42 wounded. The Russians had 25,000 men in the field.

"Balaclava" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

4th Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
1st Dragoons
2nd Dragoons
6th Dragoons
4th Hussars
8th Hussars
11th Hussars
13th Hussars
17th Lancers
93rd Foot, 2nd Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.

INKERMAN.

NOVEMBER 5th, 1854.

Near this fort the Russians, under the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, were repulsed. Sir George Cathcart and three other generals were killed. The Allies had 43 officers and 416 men killed; 103 officers and 1,849 men wounded. The Russians lost about 14,000, including three generals. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the Army, commanded a Division.

"Inkerman" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

4th Hussars
8th Hussars
11th Hussars
13th Hussars
17th Lancers
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
19th Foot, York R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
55th Foot, 2nd Bord. R.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
63rd Foot, 1st Manch. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. R.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
95th Foot, 2nd Derby R.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

SEBASTOPOL.

SEPTEMBER 9th, 1855.

This town and fortress on the Black Sea was captured immediately after the battle of Alma, having been invested by Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnand for a whole year. Lord Raglan died from exposure The campaign closed February 28th, 1856. The Allies quitted the Crimea, July 12th, 1856.

"Sebastopol" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Dragoon Guards
4th Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
6th Dragoon Guards
1st Dragoons
2nd Dragoons
6th Dragoons
4th Hussars
8th Hussars
10th Hussars
11th Hussars
13th Hussars
12th Lancers
17th Lancers
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
14th Foot, W. York R.
17th Foot, Leic. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
19th Foot, York R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.

34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
46th Foot, 2nd D. of Corn. L.I.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks. R.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
55th Foot, 2nd Bord. R.
56th Foot, 2nd Essex R.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
62nd Foot, 1st Wilts. R.
63rd Foot, 1st Manch. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
77nd Foot, 2nd Middx. R.
79th Foot, 1st Cam. Highrs.
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
89th Foot, 2nd R. I. Fus.
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
93rd Foot. 2nd Arg. & Suth. Highrs.
95th Foot, 2nd Derby R.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

CANTON.

JANUARY 5th, 1856.

Canton in China. General Straubeusse, assisted by the French, captured the city.

"Canton" is on the Colours of the—
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.

PERSIA.

1856-57.

This campaign commenced November 1st, 1856, and ended April 14th, 1857. Persia being compelled to restore Herat to Afghanistan.

"Persia" is on the Standards and Colours of the—
14th Hussars
64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.
106th Foot, 2nd Durh. L. I.

INDIAN TROOPS—
Madras Sappers
3rd Bombay Cavalry
4th Bombay Cavalry
5th Bombay Cavalry
4th Bombay Infantry
20th Bombay Infantry
23rd Bombay Infantry
26th Bombay Infantry
29th Bombay Infantry

RESHIRE.

DECEMBER 9th, 1856.

Reshire is on the Persian Gulf. It was captured by General Stopford and Colonel Malet

"Reshire" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R. 106th Foot, 2nd Durh. L. I.

INDIAN TROOPS—

3rd Bombay Cavalry	20th Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Cavalry	29th Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry	Bombay Sappers

BUSHIRE.

DECEMBER 10th, 1856.

Bushire is on the Persian Gulf. It was captured by Admiral Sir H. Leeke and General Stalker.

"Bushire" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

64th Foot, 1st N. Staff R. 106th Foot, 2nd Durh. L. I.

INDIAN TROOPS—

3rd Bombay Cavalry	20th Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Cavalry	29th Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry	Bombay Sappers

KOOSHAB.

FEBRUARY 8th, 1857.

Kooshab is in Persia. General Sir James Outram defeated the Persians here, after the capture of Bushire.

"Kooshab" is on the Colours of the—

64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R. 106th Foot, 2nd Dur. L. I.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.

INDIAN TROOPS—

4th Bombay Infantry	29th Bombay Infantry
20th Bombay Infantry	Bombay Sappers
26th Bombay Infantry	

CENTRAL INDIA.

1857-1859.

This distinction commemorates services during the Indian Mutiny.

"Central India" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

8th Hussars
14th Hussars
12th Lancers
17th Lancers
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
80th Foot, 2nd S. Staff. R.
83rd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.
86th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Rif.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
95th Foot, 2nd Derby R.
108th Foot, 2nd R. Innis. Fus.
109th Foot, 2nd Leins. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Bengal Infantry
1st Madras Infantry
19th Madras Infantry
Madras Sappers
1st Bombay Lancers
2nd Bombay Lancers
3rd Bombay Lancers
5th Bombay Lancers
4th Bombay Infantry
10th Bombay Infantry
12th Bombay Infantry
13th Bombay Infantry
24th Bombay Infantry
25th Bombay Infantry
Bombay Sappers
1st Hyderabad Lancers
3rd Hyderabad Lancers
4th Hyderabad Lancers
3rd Hyderabad Infantry
5th Hyderabad Infantry

DELHI.

SEPTEMBER 14th, 1857.

Delhi is a city and fortress in north-west India; it was seized by the Mutineers in May, 1857, and recovered by Sir Archdale Wilson. The siege commenced on June 7th under General Barnard; the assault took place on September 14th, and the enemy were finally routed and driven out on the 20th of that month.

"Delhi" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

6th Dragoon Guards
9th Lancers
8th Foot, L'pool R.
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
104th Foot, 2nd R. Muns. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

9th Bengal Lancers
2nd Bengal Infantry
32nd Bengal Infantry
Guides
Bengal Sappers
27th Bombay Infantry
4th Sikhs
1st Punjab Infantry
2nd Punjab Infantry
4th Punjab Infantry
2nd Gurkhas
3rd Gurkhas

LUCKNOW.

MARCH 21st, 1858.

Lucknow is the Capital of Oudh, India. Oudh was annexed in February, 1856. Lucknow, holding a British Garrison, was besieged by the rebel Sepoys on July 1st, 1857.

It was relieved by General Havelock on September 25th with a loss of 400 men (out of 2,500) killed. The second relief was accomplished by Sir Colin Campbell, October 17th, after great slaughter on both sides, 122 officers and men were killed, and 345 wounded on the British side. General Havelock died on November 25th.

"Lucknow" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

2nd Dragoon Guards
7th Hussars
9th Lancers
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
8th Foot, L'pool. R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L.I.
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.
79th Foot, 1st Camn. Highrs.
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lanc. R.
84th Foot, 2nd York and Lanc. R.
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
93rd Foot, 2nd Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
97th Foot, 2nd W. Kent R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

INDIAN TROOPS—

9th Bengal Lancers
10th Bengal Lancers
11th Bengal Lancers
14th Bengal Infantry
16th Bengal Infantry
32nd Bengal Infantry
Bengal Sappers
27th Madras Infantry
Madras Sappers
1st Punjab Cavalry
2nd Punjab Cavalry
5th Punjab Cavalry
2nd Punjab Infantry
4th Punjab Infantry

N.B.—The old 13th Bengal Regiment, and a small portion of the 48th and 71st, almost alone of all the Bengal Army remained loyal throughout, were present in Lucknow during the siege and are now numbered the 10th, The Lucknow Regiment.

NEW ZEALAND.

1861 1863.

In March, 1861, the Maories fired upon a scouting party of British Soldiers who were hard pressed until rescued. A truce was maintained until May, 1863, when, on two officers and eight men being killed, war was declared. The conflict took place at Roherea, and the Maories were defeated. The other important engagement was at Rangiriri, when, after fighting all day and Sir Duncan Cameron thinking matters were becoming desperate, the enemy raised a flag of truce. They finally sued for peace.

"New Zealand" is on the Colours of the—

12th Foot, Suff. R.
14th Foot, W. York. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
65th Foot, 1st York and Lanc. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
70th Foot, 2nd E. Surr. R.
96th Foot, 2nd Manch. R.
99th Foot, 2nd Wilts. R.

TAKU FORTS.

AUGUST 21st, 1860.

Taku Forts, China. These forts were taken by Sir Hope Grant, assisted by the French under General Montauban.

"Taku Forts" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Dragoon Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots.
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Madras Sappers
11th Bengal Lancers
10th Bengal Lancers
20th Bengal Infantry
23rd Bengal Infantry

PEKIN.

OCTOBER 12th, 1860.

Pekin is the Capital of China. Sir Hope Grant assisted by General Montauban, captured the city. The Allies evacuated Pekin on November 5th.

"Pekin" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Dragoon Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
99th Foot, 2nd Wilts. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Madras Sappers
Bombay Sappers
11th Bengal Lancers
19th Bengal Lancers
20th Bengal Infantry
23rd Bengal Infantry

ABYSSINIA.

APRIL 13th, 1867.

The country of Theodore, the Negus, was invaded by Sir Robert Napier in January with 13,164 men, to obtain the release of Consul Cameron and other English captives; on April 13th the Capital, Magdala, was stormed and taken, and King Theodore was killed.

"Abyssinia" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Dragoon Guards
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.
33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Madras Sappers
10th Bengal Lancers
12th Bengal Cavalry
21st Bengal Infantry
23rd Bengal Infantry
Bombay Sappers
3rd Bombay Cavalry
2nd Bombay Infantry
3rd Bombay Infantry
10th Bombay Infantry
21st Bombay Infantry
25th Bombay Infantry
27th Bombay Infantry

ASHANTEE.

JANUARY 31st, 1874.

At Amoaful, west coast of Africa, Sir Archibald Alison defeated the Ashantees, under their General, Amanquatia. Coomassie the Capital fell February 4th.

The Ashantees had 12,000 men under King Koffee Kalkili. The British lost few men, but the war cost Great Britain £900,000.

"Ashantee" is on the Colours of the—

23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.	Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.	West India Regiment, W.I.R.

ALI MUSJID.

NOVEMBER 22nd, 1878.

Captured by Sir Samuel J. Browne, V.C., from the Afghans, under Mir Akber and Gholain Hyder Khan, the Ameer's General.

The Fort is 500 feet above the river. The enemy fled at dark, owing to the approach of General Tyler's Brigade. The British loss was seven officers and 20 rank and file killed and wounded

"Ali Musjid" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

10th Hussars	81st Foot, 2nd N. Lan. R.
17th Foot, Leic. R.	Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

INDIAN TROOPS—

11th Bengal Lancers	27th Bengal Infantry
Bengal Sappers	45th Bengal Infantry
6th Bengal Infantry	49th Bengal Infantry
14th Bengal Infantry	Guides
20th Bengal Infantry	1st Sikhs

PEIWAR KOTAL.

DECEMBER 2nd, 1878.

The Peiwar Kotal is 60 miles south-east of Cabool. Captured from the Afghans by General F. S. Roberts, now Earl Roberts, K.G. The enemy were 4,000 strong.

The British lost two officers and 20 men killed, and two officers and 70 rank and file wounded.

"Peiwar Kotal" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

8th Foot, L'pool R.	72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.

INDIAN TROOPS—

12th Bengal Cavalry	2nd Punjab Infantry
23rd Bengal Infantry	5th Punjab Infantry
29th Bengal Infantry	5th Gurkhas

SOUTH AFRICA.

1879.

The Transvaal Republic, having been annexed to Great Britain in January, 1872, revolted in December, 1870, and maintained its independence by force of arms. Peace was concluded March 21st, 1881, and on January 12th, the Zulu war commenced, and was fought between the British, commanded by Lt.-Colonel the Honourable F. A. Thesiger, with 5,000 men, and the Zulus, under King Cetewayo, with 40,000 fighting men. The Prince Imperial was killed near Helezi Hill, June 1st, 1879. Cetewayo was taken prisoner. The war ended in September. The British lost 76 officers, 1,007 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 604 natives killed, and 37 officers, 206 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 57 natives wounded. Seventeen officers and 330 men died from disease, and 1,286 non-commissioned officers and men were invalided. The war cost £5,000,000.

"South Africa, 1879" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Dragoon Guards
17th Lancers
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
80th Foot, 2nd S. Staff. R.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.

CHARASIAH.

OCTOBER 6th, 1879

Charasiah is south-east of Cabool. It was here that General, now Field-Marshal Earl, Roberts, K.G., defeated the Afghans. The British losses were three officers wounded, and 80 rank and file killed and wounded.

"Charasiah" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

9th Lancers
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.

INDIAN TROOPS—

12th Bengal Cavalry
14th Bengal Lancers
Bengal Sappers
23rd Bengal Infantry
28th Bengal Infantry
5th Punjab Cavalry
5th Punjab Infantry
5th Gurkhas

KABUL.

1879.

The third Afghan war was brought about by the murder of the British Envoy, Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, on July 24th. War was again waged until the battle of Candahar, September 1st, 1880, ended the campaign.

"Kabul" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

9th Lancers
9th Foot, Norf. R.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.

INDIAN TROOPS—

12th Bengal Cavalry
14th Bengal Lancers
23rd Bengal Infantry
28th Bengal Intantry
Bengal Sappers
1st Punjab Cavalry
2nd Punjab Cavalry
5th Punjab Cavalry
Guides
2nd Gurkhas
4th Gurkhas
5th Gurkhas
3rd Sikhs
5th Punjab Infantry

AFGHANISTAN.

1879-1880.

This distinction was granted to the troops who took part in the operations in Afghanistan under Lord Roberts, K.G

"Afghanistan" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

6th Dragoon Guards
8th Hussars
9th Lancers
10th Hussars
15th Hussars
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
11th Foot, Devon R.
12th Foot, Suff. R.
14th Foot, W. York R.
15th Foot, E. York. R.
17th Foot, Leic. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
25th Foot, K. O. Sco. Bord.
51st Foot, 1st York L. I.
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
63rd Foot, 1st Manch. R.
66th Foot, 2nd Berks R.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
70th Foot, 2nd E. Surr. R.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. High.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. High.
81st Foot, 2nd N. Lan. R.
85th Foot, 2nd Shrops. L. I.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. High.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

NATIVE TROOPS.

1st Bengal Lancers
3rd Bengal Cavalry
4th Bengal Lancers
5th Bengal Cavalry
8th Bengal Lancers
10th Bengal Lancers
11th Bengal Lancers
12th Bengal Cavalry
13th Bengal Lancers
14th Bengal Lancers
15th Bengal Lancers
17th Bengal Lancers
18th Bengal Lancers
19th Bengal Lancers
Bengal Sappers
2nd Bengal Infantry
3rd Bengal Infantry
4th Bengal Infantry
5th Bengal Infantry
6th Bengal Infantry
8th Bengal Infantry
9th Bengal Infantry
11th Bengal Infantry
12th Bengal Infantry
13th Bengal Infantry
14th Bengal Infantry
15th Bengal Infantry
16th Bengal Infantry
17th Bengal Infantry
19th Bengal Infantry
20th Bengal Infantry
21st Bengal Infantry
22nd Bengal Infantry
23rd Bengal Infantry
24th Bengal Infantry
25th Bengal Infantry
26th Bengal Infantry
27th Bengal Infantry
28th Bengal Infantry
29th Bengal Infantry
30th Bengal Infantry
31st Bengal Infantry
32nd Bengal Infantry
45th Bengal Infantry
Guides
1st Sikhs
2nd Sikhs
3rd Sikhs
1st Gurkhas
2nd Gurkhas
3rd Gurkhas
4th Gurkhas
5th Gurkhas
1st Punjab Cavalry
2nd Punjab Cavalry
3rd Punjab Cavalry
5th Punjab Cavalry
1st Punjab Infantry
2nd Punjab Infantry
4th Punjab Infantry
5th Punjab Infantry
Central India Horse
1st Madras Lancers
Madras Sappers
1st Madras Infantry
4th Madras Infantry
15th Madras Infantry
21st Madras Infantry
30th Madras Infantry
1st Bombay Lancers
2nd Bombay Lancers
3rd Bombay Cavalry
4th Bombay Cavalry
5th Bombay Cavalry
6th Bombay Cavalry
Bombay Sappers
1st Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry
5th Bombay Infantry
8th Bombay Infantry
9th Bombay Infantry
10th Bombay Infantry
13th Bombay Infantry
16th Bombay Infantry
19th Bombay Infantry
23rd Bombay Infantry
24th Bombay Infantry
27th Bombay Infantry
28th Bombay Infantry
29th Bombay Infantry
30th Bombay Infantry

AHMAD KHEL.

APRIL 19th, 1880.

Sir Donald Stewart, on the march from Candahar to Cabool, here defeated the Ghilzais, an Afghan tribe.

Leaving Candahar to occupy Ghuznee with 7,000 men, Sir Donald was attacked at Ahmed Kheyl, by the enemy 15,000 strong. Our loss was 17 killed, and 115 wounded; 100 of the enemy lay dead on the field, and 2,000 of them were wounded.

Stewart at once advanced on Ghuznee and captured it without firing a shot. The garrison with their commander, Mahomed Jan, fled at his approach.

"Ahmad Khel" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan R. 60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.

INDIAN TROOPS—

19th Bengal Lancers	1st Punjab Cavalry
15th Bengal Infantry	2nd Punjab Cavalry
19th Bengal Infantry	2nd Sikhs
25th Bengal Infantry	3rd Gurkhas
Bengal Sappers	

KANDAHAR.

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1880.

After leaving Cabool, General Sir F. S. Roberts raised the siege of Kandahar by defeating Ayoob Khan at the battle of Baba Wali.

We lost 40 killed and 228 wounded. The loss of the enemy is difficult to estimate, 600 were buried by our troops between Candahar and the village of Pir Paimal. General Roberts was of opinion that 1,200 would not be an over-estimate. Ayoob fled to Kareze *en route* to Herat.

"Kandahar 1880" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

9th Lancers	66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.	72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.	92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.

INDIAN TROOPS—

3rd Bengal Cavalry
Central India Horse
15th Bengal Infantry
23rd Bengal Infantry
24th Bengal Infantry
25th Bengal Infantry
3rd Punjab Cavalry
2nd Gurkhas
4th Gurkhas
5th Gurkhas
2nd Sikhs
3rd Sikhs
Bombay Sappers
3rd Bombay Cavalry
4th Bombay Cavalry
1st Bombay Infantry
4th Bombay Infantry
19th Bombay Infantry
28th Bombay Infantry
29th Bombay Infantry

TEL EL KEBIR.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1882.

On the Suez Canal. The Egyptians entrenched here, under Arabi Pasha with 26,000 men, were defeated by the British under Sir G. Wolseley with 11,000 Infantry, 2,000 Cavalry, and 60 guns. Arabi escaped Nine officers, 48 non-commissioned officers and men were killed; 27 officers, 353 non-commissioned officers and men were wounded; and 27 were missing. The Egyptians lost about 2,500 men.

The Divisional Commanders were H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir George Willis, Sir Archibald Alison, and Sir Edward Hamley.

"Tel el Kebir" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Life Guards
2nd Life Guards
Royal Horse Guards
4th Dragoon Guards
7th Dragoon Guards
19th Hussars.
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs
46th Foot, 2nd D. of Corn. L. I.
60th Foot, K. Royal Rifles
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
84th Foot, 2nd York and Lanc. R.
87th Foot, 1st R. I. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Bengal Lancers
6th Bengal Cavalry
13th Bengal Lancers
7th Bengal Infantry
20th Bengal Infantry
Madras Sappers
29th Bombay Infantry

ABU KLEA.

JANUARY 17th, 1885.

This was the first battle of the Nile Campaign. General Sir Herbert Stewart commanding. The British lost 71 killed, and 64 wounded. The Arabs were defeated, losing 600 men.

"Abu Klea" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

19th Hussars
35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.

TOFREK.

MARCH 22nd, 1885.

General Sir John McNeill attacked and captured this Zareeba from the Baggaras. The action lasted for only 20 minutes, and during that short time the British losses amounted to 150 men killed, 148 missing, and 174 wounded.

"Tofrek" is on the Colours of the—

49th Foot, 1st R. Berks. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

17th Bengal Infantry
28th Bombay Infantry
Madras Sappers

SUAKIN.

1885-1888.

Suakin is a fortified post on the Red Sea, and here and in the neighbourhood many engagements took place between the British and the Dervishes. The British, under General Grenfell, completely routed the enemy, under Osman Digna, December 21st, 1888.

"Suakin" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

5th Lancers
20th Hussars
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks. R.
53rd Foot, 1st Shrops. L. I.
70th Foot, 2nd E. Surr. R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Madras Sappers
17th Bombay Infantry
28th Bombay Infantry

BURMA.

1885-1887.

The British troops employed in the third Burmese war were under the command of Sir Harry Prendergast, who captured Prome, and took King Thee Baw prisoner.

"Burma 1885-87" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
51st Foot, 1st York. L. I.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
104th Foot, 2nd R. In. Fus.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

INDIAN TROOPS—

7th Bengal Lancers
Bengal Sappers
1st Bengal Infantry
2nd Bengal Infantry
4th Bengal Infantry
5th Bengal Infantry
10th Bengal Infantry
11th Bengal Infantry
16th Bengal Infantry
18th Bengal Infantry
26th Bengal Infantry
27th Bengal Infantry
33rd Bengal Infantry
42nd Bengal Infantry
43rd Bengal Infantry
44th Bengal Infantry
3rd Gurkhas
1st Madras Lancers
2nd Madras Lancers
Madras Sappers
1st Madras Infantry
3rd Madras Infantry
5th Madras Infantry
10th Madras Infantry
12th Madras Infantry
13th Madras Infantry
14th Madras Infantry
15th Madras Infantry
16th Madras Infantry
17th Madras Infantry
21st Madras Infantry
23rd Madras Infantry
25th Madras Infantry
26th Madras Infantry
27th Madras Infantry
30th Madras Infantry
1st Bombay Lancers
Bombay Sappers
1st Bombay Infantry
5th Bombay Infantry
21st Bombay Infantry
23rd Bombay Infantry
25th Bombay Infantry
27th Bombay Infantry
3rd Hyderabad Lancers
4th Hyderabad Lancers
2nd Hyderabad Infantry
3rd Hyderabad Infantry

EGYPT.

1882.

This distinction was granted for services in Egypt against Arabi Pasha in 1882.

"Egypt, 1882" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

1st Life Guards
2nd Life Guards
Royal Horse Guards
4th Dragoon Guards
7th Dragoon Guards
19th Hussars
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
46th Foot, 2nd D. of Corn. L. I.
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent
53rd Foot, 1st Shrop. L. I.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
63rd Foot, 1st Manch. R.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
79th Foot, Camn. Hghrs.
84th Foot, 2nd York and Lanc. R.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
95th Foot, 2nd Derby R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

2nd Bengal Lancers
6th Bengal Cavalry
13th Bengal Lancers
7th Bengal Infantry
20th Bengal Infantry
Madras Sappers
2nd Bombay Infantry
13th Bombay Infantry
29th Bombay Infantry

EGYPT.

1884.

In 1884 took place the operations against Osman Digna in the Soudan

"Egypt, 1884" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

10th Hussars
19th Hussars
1st Foot, R. Scots
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.

THE NILE.

1884-5.

This was the Nile expedition for the relief of General Gordon, besieged by the Mahdi and Dervishes in Khartoum. It was commanded by Sir Herbert Stewart, who fought several actions *en route*, but Khartoum fell, and Gordon was massacred. General Stewart died of wounds.

"Nile, 1884-5" is on the Standards and Colours of the

19th Hussars
18th Foot, Royal Irish
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.
35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.
56th Foot, 2nd Essex. R.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
79th Foot, Cameron Highrs.

KIRBEKAN.

FEBRUARY 10th, 1885.

At this place the Soudanese were defeated. General Earle, Colonels Coveney and Eyre, and seven non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and 80 of all ranks were wounded. Few of the enemy escaped.

"Kirbekan" is on the Colours of the—

38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. Regt.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.

WEST AFRICA.

1887-1892.

This distinction was granted to the West India Regiment for services on the West Coast of Africa.

"West Africa, 1887-1892" is on the Colours of the—

West India Regiment, W.I.R.

CHITRAL.

1895.

This campaign, against the wild tribes on the Chitral frontier of India, was commanded by Sir R. Low, K.C.B., and was entirely successful. The Chitral Country was annexed, and occupied by Great Britain.

"Chitral" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
16th Foot, Beds. R.
25th Foot, K. O. Sco. Bord.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.

INDIAN TROOPS—

Bengal Sappers
9th Bengal Lancers
11th Bengal Lancers
13th Bengal Infantry
23rd Bengal Infantry
25th Bengal Infantry
29th Bengal Infantry
30th Bengal Infantry
32nd Bengal Infantry
34th Bengal Infantry
37th Bengal Infantry
Guides
4th Sikhs
3rd Gurkhas
4th Gurkhas
Madras Sappers

HAFIR.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1896.

This zareeba was attacked and captured by the 64th Regiment, during Lord Kitchener's first advance, in the Soudan Campaign.

"Hafir" is on the Colours of the—

64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R.

TIRAH.

1897-8.

This a mountainous district on the Trans-Indus frontier of India, inhabited by the warlike tribe of Affreedies. A punitory force was sent against them in December, 1897, under Sir W. Lockhart, who subdued them by March, 1898.

"Tirah" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
11th Foot, Devon R.
19th Foot, York. R.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
25th Foot, K. O. Sco. Bord.
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.
75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
95th Foot, 2nd Derby R.

INDIAN TROOPS—

18th Bengal Lancers

ATBARA.

APRIL 8th, 1898.

In Lord Kitchener's second advance, during the Campaign in the Soudan, he attacked Mahmoud's zareeba at this spot on the Nile with 13,000 men. Mahmoud was captured, and the zareeba taken. British losses, 34 officers and 525 men killed and wounded.

"Atbara" is on the Colours of the—

6th Foot, R. War. R.
10th Foot, Lin. R.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.

KHARTOUM.

SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1898.

At Khartoum, the Capital of the Soudan in Egypt, Lord Kitchener defeated the dervishes, under the Khalifa, with great slaughter. It was here that the 21st Lancers made the famous charge, on account of which Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred on the regiment the title of "Empress of India's Lancers."

"Khartoum" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

21st Lancers
Grenadier Guards
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

PART II.

INDIAN BATTLES.

BEHAR.

1765.

The Province of Behar is in Bengal, and was acquired by the East India Company in the year 1765, after much fighting under Lord Clive.

"Behar" is on the Colours of the—
45th Bengal Infantry

a bad error this. Behar is on the Colours of the Rajputana Sepoys are their services in Behar the mutiny.

AMBOOR.

DECEMBER 6th, 1767.

Amboor is a fort in the Madras Presidency, not far from Arcot; situated on an almost impregnable rock. In 1767 it was attacked by Hyder Ali, Nawab of Mysore, and gallantly defended, for over a month, by 15 men of the Madras European Regiment, now the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and 500 of the 10th Madras Native Infantry, under Major Calvert. The siege was raised on December 6th by Colonel Joseph Smith with the Madras European Regiment, from Vellore, on whose approach the enemy retired.

"Amboor" is on the Colours of the—
10th Madras Infantry

COCHIN.

OCTOBER 20th, 1795.

Cochin is on the Malabar Coast of India. The town was besieged and captured from the Dutch, under Governor Vanspal, by Major Petrie. In 1814 Cochin was formally ceded to the English by treaty.

"Cochin" is on the Colours of the—
33rd Madras Infantry

SEEDASEER.

MARCH 6th, 1799.

This town is on the boundary of the province of Coorg in Southern India. Early in 1799 a force under General Stuart, co-operating with the troops under General Harris, against Tippoo Sultan, advanced from Cannanoro on the south-west coast to Seedaseer, and on the morning of March 6th the enemy, 12,000 strong, attacked them, but the British brigade, though consisting of only 2,000 of all ranks, held their ground, and repulsed every attack until nearly 3 p.m., when they were supported by H.M. 77th Regiment and two companies of the 75th, who charged the enemy vigorously, and after a smart engagement of nearly half-an-hour drove them off in confusion.

"Seedaseer" is on the Colours of the—
3rd Bombay Infantry
5th Bombay Infantry
7th Bombay Infantry

SEETABULDEE.

NOVEMBER 26th-27th, 1817.

The battlefield and cantonment of Seetabuldee are near Nagpore in the Central Province of India. The war in 1817 was against the Mahrattas under Appa Sahib, and the final fight took place on November 26th and 27th, when the enemy were routed.

"Seetabuldee" is on the Standards and Colours of—
The Body Guard of the Governor of Madras and the 1st Madras Infantry

KOREGAUM.

JANUARY 1st, 1818.

This was as brilliant an action as was ever fought. The troops engaged were a few (300) auxiliary cavalry, now the 4th Bombay Cavalry, 600 men of the 2nd Bombay Infantry, and a few of the Madras Artillery, with two 6-pounder guns. These were attacked by the Peishwa of Poonah, with 20,000 cavalry, 8,000 infantry, and 2 guns. The attack lasted from noon until 9 p.m., when the enemy were forced to abandon the siege with great loss. Assistant-Surgeon Wylie of the Madras Army greatly distinguished himself. Three British officers were killed, 2 died of wounds, and 2 were wounded and recovered, and a proportionate number of men were killed and wounded.

"Koregaum" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

4th Bombay Cavalry
2nd Bombay Infantry

NOWAH.

1819.

This place in the Hyderabad country was the stronghold of a rebel named Nowsajee Naik, who held it with a number of Arabs and refused to surrender. A force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with siege guns, under Major Doveton, invested Nowah and after a most gallant attack, which lasted for over a month, succeeded in capturing the fort at a cost of 24 men killed and 180 wounded, including six English officers.

"Nowah" is on the Colours of the—

1st Hyderabad Infantry
2nd Hyderabad Infantry
3rd Hyderabad Infantry

PERSIAN GULF.

1819-20.

In November, 1819, a force under Sir William Grant Keir proceeded to the Persian Gulf for the purpose of reducing the piratical states in that quarter. The fort of Rasool Khyma was attacked and reduced, and the troops returned to Bombay in March, 1820.

"Persian Gulf" is emblazoned on the Colours of—

21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)

KEMMENDINE.

NOVEMBER 30th to DECEMBER 9th, 1824.

Kemmendine was a fortified stockade situated on the Irrawaddy river, north of Rangoon, Burmah. The garrison, under Major Yates, during the first Burmese war consisted of a few European and Native Artillery, 87 men of the Madras European Regiment, now the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the 26th Madras Native Infantry. On November 30th the enemy approached, and on December 2nd made a determined attempt to escalade, but were repulsed with severe loss. At 8 p.m. they again attacked on all sides at once and were again beaten back. Numerous other attacks were made on subsequent days, and heavy firing was kept up day and night, giving the troops no rest, until December 9th when the enemy retired and ended the siege. The Burmese loss was great, that of the garrison several men killed and wounded, and one officer killed.

No troops could have behaved with greater gallantry, and nothing could have surpassed the conduct of the men of the 26th Madras Native Infantry who, for their bravery during the siege, well merit the honour conferred upon them of bearing "Kemmendine" on their Colours.

"Kemmendine" is on the Colours of the—

26th Madras Infantry

ARRACAN.

1826.

This is a district in Burmah, east of the Bay of Bengal. It was annexed by Great Britain in 1826, and the Kingdom formed into a province under the Bengal Government.

"Arracan" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

2nd Bengal Lancers 5th Bengal Infantry

CUTCHEE.

1839-1842.

This is a province in Beloochistan belonging to the Khan of Khelat, and the distinction was awarded for a long series of services against Beloochee marauders

"Cutchee" is on the Standards of the—
5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse)
6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)

KAHUN.

MAY to SEPTEMBER, 1840.

This is a fortified town in Beloochistan near the Nafusk Pass.

A force under Captain Brown, consisting of 250 men of the 5th Bombay Infantry, accompanied by Lieutenant Clarke and 40 men of the Scind Horse, together with 50 additional men of the 5th Bombay Infantry, attached for the purpose of escorting back the baggage animals to headquarters at Lehree, took possession of Kahun without opposition on May 11th.

On the 14th, the Scind Horse and baggage detachment of 50 men started on the return march, but Captain Brown, having heard that the enemy (the Murrees) were in force in his vicinity, sent an additional 80 men with them, with orders to remain with Lieutenant Clarke, commanding the party, until clear of the Nafusk Pass.

Lieutenant Clarke, however, after proceeding 12 miles, directed the 80 men to return to Kahun and these on their way back were surrounded in a Pass and killed to a man, after a most gallant and stubborn resistance

Subsequently Lieutenant Clarke's party was also attacked and all his force but 12 (who managed to escape) were killed after a heroic defence and a final brilliant charge, the total losses for the day being, Lieutenant Clarke, three Native officers, and 147 rank and file killed.

The fort was now invested by the enemy, and on August 31st a convoy under Major Clibborn which attempted its relief was driven back with heavy loss. On September 27th, Captain Brown, by orders from the Government, negotiated

with the Murree Chief, evacuated the fort, and returned to head quarters at Lehree.

"Kahun" is on the Colours of the—

5th Bombay Infantry

KHELAT I GILZAI.

MAY 21st, 1842.

This is a fortress in Afghanistan, between Candahar and Ghuznee, and here, in 1842, a garrison consisting of the 36th Bengal Infantry (now the 12th) under Major Craigie were beleagured by the Gilzai tribe 2,000 strong. On the 21st the enemy assaulted the fort and attempted three times in the most gallant manner to take it by escalade, many of them being bayonetted on the ramparts, but they were always nobly repulsed, and after an hour's fighting left 100 of their dead at the foot of the works, and 500 men in all killed and wounded during the siege. Not a man of the garrison was killed and they were relieved the same day by a Brigade from Candahar, under Major Wymer.

"Khelat i Gilzai" is on the Colours of the—

12th Bengal Infantry

ARRAH.

JULY 27th to AUGUST 3rd, 1857.

Arrah is a town in Bengal, 36 miles west of Patna. The mutinous Sepoys marched to Arrah and laid siege to the little band of 12 Europeans and 50 Sikhs stationed there. The garrison gallantly held two buildings (called the Judge's houses) against the rebels under Koer Singh for 8 days, from July 27th to August 3rd, 1857, when they were relieved by Major Vincent Eyre with 4 guns, 60 English gunners, 100 men of the 78th Highlanders, and 150 men of the 5th Fusiliers.

Major Eyre's party charged the enemy, consisting of 2,000 Sepoys, and four times that number of armed rebels, and utterly routed them, the guns at the same time pouring volleys of grape into the retreating masses.

"Arrah" is on the Colours of the—

45th Bengal Infantry

CHINA.

1858-9

This distinction was granted for services in China.

"China, 1858-59" is on the Colours of the—

7th Bengal Infantry
10th Bengal Infantry
11th Bengal Infantry

CHINA.

1860-2.

This distinction was awarded for operations in China under Sir Hope Grant and Sir J. Michel, including the campaign against the Taeping rebels. The walled town of Tsingpoo was stormed and captured by the Allied Troops, French and English.

"China, 1860-2" is on the Colours of the—

15th Bengal Infantry
22nd Bengal Infantry
27th Bengal Infantry
5th Bombay Infantry

CIS INDUS.

1888.

This distinction was granted for services in Hazara on the north-west frontier of India.

"Cis Indus" is on the Standards of the—

15th Bengal Lancers

CHITRAL (DEFENCE).

MARCH to APRIL 18th, 1895.

Sir George S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., with 370 combatants all told was besieged in this fort for six weeks by the Chitralis The British loss was 41 killed and 62 wounded. He was relieved by Colonel J. G. Kelly on April 18th

"Chitral (defence)" is on the Colours of the—

14th Bengal Infantry

AFRICA (BRITISH EAST).

1897 to 1899.

The above distinction was granted for an expedition under Major Martyr against the Ogaden Somalis, the Soudanese mutineers, and the Waganda rebels, which proceeded northwards from Uganda.

The chief result was the establishment of effective occupation as far north as Rejaf.

"British East Africa, 1899" is on the Colours of the—

24th Bombay Infantry
27th Bombay Infantry

PUNJAB FRONTIER.

1897-98.

This distinction was granted for services and operations on the Sarmana range, and in the Kurram Valley, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir William Lockhart.

"Punjab Frontier" is on the Standards of the—

3rd Bengal Cavalry
6th Bengal Cavalry
9th Bengal Cavalry
13th Bengal Lancers
18th Bengal Lancers

MALAKUND.

1897.

The defence of this fort, together with its relief, took place in 1897. The relief was under the command of Sir Bindon Blood.

"Malakund" is on the Standards and Colours of the—

11th Bengal Cavalry
Guides
24th Punjab Infantry
31st Punjab Infantry
38th Bengal Infantry
45th Bengal Infantry
35th Sikhs
Madras Sappers

SARMANA.

SEPTEMBER 12th to 14th, 1897.

This action was one of the most gallant defences known in war. Fort Gulistan, on the Sarmana range of mountains, near the frontier of Afghanistan, was in September garrisoned by a force of 166 men of the 36th Sikhs under Major Des Vœux, and on the 12th it was attacked by some 10,000 Afredi tribesmen. On the 13th a mere handful of the garrison made a sortie and captured several standards, putting their opponents to flight. On the 14th after a three days' strenuous beleaguerment, they were relieved by General Yeatman Biggs, when the enemy were driven off.

The garrison lost 2 killed and 40 wounded; of the enemy 200 were killed and wounded.

Twenty men of this regiment held the fort of Saragari close by fort Gulistan, and perished to a man rather than surrender; their noble deed has been commemorated by the erection of a monument at Amritzar.

"Sarmana" is on the Colours of the—
36th Sikhs

PART III.

BATTLES NOT ON COLOURS.

CRESSY.

AUGUST 26th, 1346.

"Fought by Edward III., with about 30,000 men, against Philip of France with 120,000. The French were defeated with terrible loss; besides the Count D'Alençon, the Kings of Bohemia and Majorca, several Dukes, Counts, and 1,200 Knights, there were 30,000 soldiers slain. The English lost so few the number has never been authoritatively stated. The French lost 80 Standards; among these, the King of Bohemia's banners, with the motto "Ich Dien," now the Prince of Wales's." —*Balch.*

Four cannon were used at this battle by the English.

POICTIERS.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1356.

"Fought between the Black Prince (Prince of Wales, son of Edward III.), with 14,000 men, against John I. of France, with 60,000 men. The French were defeated, losing 8,000 men, while the King, Prince Philip, 13 Counts, one Archbishop, 70 Barons and Baronets, 2000 men-at-arms, and a vast multitude of inferior soldiers, remained prisoners in the hands of the Prince of Wales. The French King died some years later in the Savoy Palace in the Strand, London."—*Balch*

AGINCOURT.

OCTOBER 25th, 1415.

"Fought between Henry V. of England, with about 14,500 men, and the French, led by Charles D'Albert, Comte de Dreux, the Dukes of Bar and D'Alençon, and the Lords Marle and Falconberg, with 100,000 men. The French were defeated, losing the Comte de Dreux, the Dukes of Alençon and Brabant, the Count de Nevers, the Duke of Bar, the Counts of Vaudemont, Marle, Roussi, and Falconberg, more than 100 of different ranks who had banners borne before them, 1,500 Knights, and 7,000 soldiers. The English lost only the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk, and, if English historians are to be believed, only four Knights, one Squire, and 1,600 men."—*Balch.*

NAMUR.

AUGUST 20th, 1695.

"Fought between William of Orange (King of England), with the Allied Army, well trained, and Louis XIV. of France. The French garrison numbered 16,000, commanded by Marshal Boufflers. The fortress was considered almost impregnable, but on July 24th, after being attacked for 16 days, the French surrendered, having lost 5,000 men in the defence of the city, and 4,000 by desertion. Marshal Boufflers withdrew into the Citadel. The siege continued, and on August 20th the grand assault ensued. On this day the Allied Army lost 2,000 men. Marshal Boufflers finally signed the terms of capitulation, the first ever signed by a Marshal of France. The Allies lost during the siege 12,000 men. The garrison was reduced to 5,000.

"The 18th Foot, the Royal Irish Regiment, received its motto, "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium," for its storming the Castle of Namur in 1695."—*Balch.*

Regiments engaged were the—

1st Foot Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots.
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
14th Foot, W. York R.
16th Foot, Bedf. R.
17th Foot, Leic. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
25th Foot, K. O. Scot. Bord.

KAUVERIPAK.

FEBRUARY 23rd, 1752.

This place is not far from Arcot, Madras, and here a French force was strongly entrenched to oppose the advance of Captain Clive. The French Commander (name unknown) had with him 400 French soldiers, 2,000 Sepoys, 2,500 Cavalry, 9 guns, and 3 mortars. Clive with 380 men of his corps, the Madras European Regiment, 1,300 Sepoys, and 6 guns, attacked the position at sunset, and after desperate fighting succeeded in entering the entrenchment at about midnight, when he drove the French out and gained a complete victory, capturing all their guns, and taking many prisoners.

Fifty Frenchmen and 300 of their Sepoys lay dead on the field, and many more were wounded.

"This battle, the first in the open (in India) against the French, founded the reputation of the British Army in India. Materially and morally, it was a very decisive battle."—*Malleson's Decisive Battles of India.*

The Madras European Regiment is now known as the 1st Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

BAHOOR.

AUGUST 26th, 1752.

The vicinity of this town, which is near Trichinopoly, Madras, is famous for a battle which in Military annals is one of the very few actions on record where bayonets were crossed.

The British regiment (the Madras European Regiment) under the celebrated Colonel Stringer Lawrence, on August the 26th, crossed bayonets fairly with one of the French regiments then in India. The French regiment, momentarily, stood the charge, but speedily broke and fled, with the loss of 100 killed (by the bayonet alone), the capture of four commandants, 15 junior officers, 100 men, and the whole of their artillery munitions, tumbrils, and stores.

The Madras European Regiment lost one officer killed, four wounded, and 78 men killed and wounded, mostly by bayonet thrusts, which proved the gallant resistance of the enemy.

The Madras European Regiment is now known as the 1st Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

TRICHINOPOLY.

1752 to 1757.

Trichinopoly, a strong fortress in Southern India, was captured from the French by Captain (afterwards Lord) Clive of the Madras European Regiment on June 3rd, 1752, when 800 French soldiers and 35 officers surrendered. The fortress was then garrisoned by the British, and it subsequently, until 1757, withstood many a siege and witnessed many a severe encounter outside its walls.

On September 30th, 1753, Lieutenant Harrison of the Madras European Regiment successfully opposed an attack by the French, taking 360 prisoners, and killing 100 of the enemy.

On April 13th, 1754, Captain Calliaud of the Madras European Regiment, with 350 of his men and 1,500 Sepoys defeated 700 Frenchmen, 50 French Dragoons, 500 Sepoys, and 10,000 Native Cavalry outside Trichinopoly. The siege was raised in 1757.

The Madras European Regiment is now the 1st Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

DECEMBER 14th, 1758, to FEBRUARY 16th, 1759.

Fort St. George, Madras, was on December 14th, 1758, besieged by M. M Lally, Bussy, and Soupire, with a force consisting of 2,000 French Dragoons, 3,000 French Infantry, 10,000 Sepoys, and a powerful artillery. The garrison, commanded by the Governor, Mr. Pigot, assisted by Colonel Stringer Lawrence, was composed of a battalion and a half of the Madras European Regiment, and Draper's Regiment, the 79th Foot, the two numbering 1,669 men, 64 European Gunners of the Royal and Madras Artillery, 89 Caffres, 2,220 Sepoys, and 24 English troopers.

"During the siege, which lasted for 63 days, the English fired 26,554 rounds from their guns, 7,502 shells from mortars; the Infantry expending 200,000 rounds of Cartridges, while 30 guns and 5 mortars were dismantled, and 8,000 shells were

fired by the enemy into the fort. Thirteen officers were killed, 16 officers were wounded or died of sickness, and four were taken prisoners during sorties; 198 English soldiers were killed, 52 died in hospital, 122 were taken prisoners, and 167 were wounded; 114 Sepoys were killed, 217 wounded, and 440 deserted.

"The siege was raised on February 16th, 1759, on the approach of reinforcements by sea."—*Mill.*

The Madras European Regiment is now the 1st Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; the present 79th Foot were raised in 1793.

UNDWAH NULLA.

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1763.

"This action was fought between the British and the troops under Mir Cassim, Nawab of Bengal, assisted by the French

"Major John Adams had under him 1,000 British Infantry, made up of H.M.'s 84th, the Madras European Regiment, the Bengal Europeans, and 4,000 Sepoys. Mir Cassim's Army comprised 40,000 men, including a powerful Artillery.

"The strong fortress of Undwah Nulla, rendered all but impregnable, being surrounded by a morass, is not far from Patna in Bengal, and here the enemy were posted. A deserter from the enemy pointed out a pathway across the morass, otherwise the siege would have had to be raised, but with this information an attack was determined on, and on the early morning of the 5th the Grenadiers of the British Regiments, assisted by two regiments of Sepoys, led the assault, which was followed by the rest of the troops. It was entirely successful, the enemy fled paralyzed, leaving 100 guns behind them. The capture of Undwah Nulla was the most glorious, daring, and successful feat of arms ever achieved."—*Malleson's Decisive Battles of India.*

The 84th Foot is now the 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment; the Madras European Regiment is now the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers; the Bengal Europeans, constituted a regiment in 1766, are now the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

PORTO NOVO.

JULY 1st, 1781.

"Porto Novo is a town north of Pondicherry on the south-east coast of India, and it was here that Sir Eyre Coote, with 8,476 men, of whom only 2,070 were Europeans, encountered the renowned Hyder Ali, Nawab of Mysore, who had under him an army of 80,000 men.

"The battle commenced at 7 a.m., and was fiercely contested until 4 p.m., when Hyder fled with all his guns.

"The enemy's loss is unknown, but must have been great; it was estimated at 10,000 men. The British loss was 587 killed and wounded, of whom 17 were officers.

"Porto Novo was one of the most decisive battles ever fought. It broke the spell formed by the defeat of Colonel Baillie and the events of that disastrous campaign."—*Malleson's Decisive Battles of India.*

The troops employed were—the 73rd Highlanders, now the 74th, or 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry; the Bengal European Regiment, now the 1st Battalion the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the Madras European Regiment, now the 1st Battalion the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, besides many Sepoy Regiments, including the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the 2nd, 7th, 15th, 16th, and 21st Madras Infantry.

POLLILORE.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1781.

Pollilore is a village near Conjeveram in the Madras Presidency, and it was here that Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali, the Nawab of Mysore.

"The enemy were now encamped on the same ground at Pollilore on which Colonel Baillie's detachment was cut up the year before. This ground Hyder Ali had examined with great care, and determined to offer Sir Eyre Coote battle on the same spot and on the same day of the year. On the morning of the 27th the army advanced at about 8 o'clock, and discovered the enemy drawn up in order of battle. The first line under Sir Hector Munroe advanced and formed up in position steadily,

under a fire from 8 or 10 guns. The second line under General Stewart moved to the left. A heavy cannonade was opened upon both their flanks. Monroe's division, forming on the right of the second line, the movement brought them on the same spot of ground where Colonel Baillie had made his last stand. The fragments of bones, legs, arms, and skulls of their slaughtered comrades, strewed unburied over the position, brought the bloody tragedy of last September to their minds, and excited feelings of the most deadly vengeance against the enemy. As the British approached, Hyder withdrew and retired, leaving Sir Eyre Coote master of the field. The English loss was very heavy, that of the enemy something less than 2,000. 600 of the British were killed or wounded, almost all desperately."

The troops engaged were the—

73rd Foot, since numbered the 74th or 2nd High. L. I.
Bengal European Regiment, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
Madras European Regiment, 1st R. Dublin Fus.
Also many Sepoy Regiments since disbanded, many of elite existing - see that Madras army.

CUDDALORE.

JUNE 12th, 1783, to JULY 1st, 1783.

"Cuddalore is a strong fortress south of Pondicherry, the French settlement on the S.E. coast of India. The garrison consisted of the Marquis de Bussy with 3,000 French infantry, 3,500 Caffres and French Sepoys, together with 2,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry belonging to the army of Tippoo Sahib Nawab of Mysore.

"On June 12th the British Forces under General Stuart composed of 1,160 European Soldiers, made up from H.M.'s 73rd and 78th Regiments, the 101st Hanoverian Regiment, the Bengal and Madras European Regiments, 8,000 Sepoys, and 1,000 Native Cavalry, stormed and captured the outposts, the battle lasting the whole day and resulting in the capture of 17 guns and 50 prisoners, but the British loss was 1,030 men killed and wounded, the French being about the same.

"On June 14th a French Squadron arrived and landed 1,700 men, and on June 24th an additional 2,400, all from France.

"During the night of June 25th the French, thus reinforced, made a determined sortie on the British position, but were repulsed with heavy loss, Colonel Damas and 100 French Soldiers being made prisoners, amongst them a sergeant named Bernadotte, who afterwards became a Marshal of France, and ultimately King of Sweden, where his descendants still reign.

On July 1st the French raised a flag of truce, as a French ship had just arrived bringing the news that peace between Great Britain and France had been concluded. The war against the French was thus at an end."—*Orme.*

The regiments engaged at Cuddalore were the—

73rd Foot, afterwards numbered the 74th 2nd High. L. I.
78th Foot, since disbanded
101st Foot, since disbanded
Madras European Regiment, now the 1st R. Dub. Fus.
Bengal European Regiment, now the 1st R. Muns. Fus.

BANGALORE.

MARCH 21st, 1791.

"The siege of this fortress in the Madras Presidency by Lord Cornwallis commenced on March 5th.

"On the 7th the town of Bangalore was assaulted and taken after severe street fighting, and the enemy driven out with great slaughter, having lost nearly 2,000 in killed and wounded.

"On the 8th the batteries were directed against the Fort and operations continued until the 21st, during which time the besiegers were constantly threatened by the entire Mysore Army 100,000 strong under Tippoo Sultan.

"On the morning of the 21st Lord Cornwallis struck his camp and marched out determined to assault that night. At 11 o'clock on a bright moonlight night the British advanced silently to the assault; the breach was obstinately contested, but the energy and firmness of the British soon prevailed, and the ramparts were gained. The Killedar (Governor) was killed fighting gallantly at his post. The slaughter of the enemy was great, the Mysore gate being quite choked up with the dead, and nearly 1,500 bodies were buried next day, but the

number of wounded was never exactly known. The majority fell by the bayonet; 300 prisoners were taken. The British lost 500 in killed and wounded."—*Orme.*

The regiments engaged were the—

73rd Foot, since numbered the 74th 2nd High. L. I.
75th Foot, since disbanded
77th Foot, since disbanded
Madras European Regiment, now the 1st R. Dub. Fus.
Also seven Sepoy Regiments.

ARGAUM.

SEPTEMBER 29th, 1803.

"In this action Lord Wellesley again opposed the Armies of Daolut Rao Sindhia and the Bhonslé, which were drawn up on the plain covering the village which gave name to the battle. The enemy's line showed a front of five miles in length, and contained nearly the same number of men who fought at Assaye a few days previously, *i.e.*, about 30,000 Cavalry and 40,000 foot soldiers. The action commenced at 4 p.m., and as the English line advanced a body of Infantry 500 strong, called Persian, but really Arabs, dashed forward to meet it; the 74th and 78th regiments received them with steadiness, and marching calmly forward, swept them almost to a man, into eternity. The three regiments of Madras Cavalry, the 4th, 5th, and 7th, led by Wellesley in person, galloped up and met the dense masses of the enemy's cavalry in full shock, causing the Mahratta horsemen to recoil disheartened and in disorder before the British-led troopers of Madras.

"This charge, and the simultaneous destruction of the Arab Cohort, decided the battle; the enemy's long line broke and fled. The enemy lost 38 guns, their camp equipage, their confidence, their hope, and their Army dispersed, never to meet again

"Argaum, won with the loss of 15 Europeans and 31 Sepoys killed, and less than 200 wounded, was the complement to Assaye, it finished the war in Southern and Western India"—*Malleson.*

Troops employed—

British: the 74th and 78th Regiments.
Indian: the 4th, 5th, and 7th Madras Cavalry.

ASSEERGHUR.

APRIL 8th, 1819.

Asseerghur is a hill fort in the Mahratta country, situated on the top of a precipitous rock about 700 feet high, accessible in two places only, and these fortified in the strongest manner. On March 17th General Doveton took up his position before Asseerghur; his army consisting of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, partly composed of foot artillery, H.M.'s 1st and 30th Foot, the Madras European Regiment, and three Sepoy regiments. Sir John Malcolm's Division and the Bombay Brigade composed of Bombay Foot Artillery, H.M.'s 57th Foot, three Sepoy regiments, and Pioneers.

On the 18th at daylight the pettah was stormed and taken. On April 7th the breaching batteries opened fire, and before evening made a practicable breach; by 11 a.m. next day the garrison accepted terms. Early on the morning of the 9th the British flag was hoisted on the western tower of the upper fort, under a Royal Salute from all the batteries, and the garrison, consisting of 12,000 men, surrendered their arms.

Of the enemy 43 only were killed and 95 wounded. The loss on the side of the British was eleven European officers, four Native officers, 95 English soldiers, and 113 Native non-commissioned officers and rank and file killed and wounded. The fall of Asseerghur closed the Mahratta campaign.

The British troops engaged were the—

1st Foot, R. Scots.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lanc.
57th Foot, 1st Middx.
Madras European Regt., 1st R. Dub. Fus.

THE BOER WAR.

OCTOBER 11th, 1899, to MAY 31st, 1902.

President Kruger of the Transvaal and President Steyn of the Orange Free State declared war against Great Britain and invaded British territory in Natal and Cape Colony. The British Army under Lords Roberts and Kitchener took the field, and after nearly three years fighting defeated the Boers,

took possession of their capitals, and annexed their country. The British losses amounted to 22,062 men. Peace was signed on May 31st, 1902.

Regiments engaged—

1st Life Guards
2nd Life Guards
Royal Horse Guards
1st Dragoon Guards
2nd Dragoon Guards
3rd Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
6th Dragoon Guards
7th Dragoon Guards
1st Dragoons
2nd Dragoons
3rd Dragoons
5th Lancers
6th Dragoons
7th Hussars
8th Hussars
9th Lancers
10th Hussars
11th Hussars
12th Lancers
13th Hussars
14th Hussars
16th Lancers
17th Lancers
18th Hussars
19th Hussars
20th Hussars
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
1st Foot, R. Scots.
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.
5th Northd. Fus.
6th Foot, R. War. R.
7th Foot, R. Fus.
8th Foot, L'pool R.
9th Foot, Norf. R.
10th Foot, Linc. R.
11th Foot, Devon R.
12th Foot, Suff. R.
13th Foot, Som. L. I.
14th Foot, W. York R.
15th Foot, E. York R.
16th Foot, Bedf. R.
17th Foot, Leic. R.
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.
19th Foot, York R.
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.
22nd Foot, Ches. R.
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.
25th Foot, K. O. Sco. Bord.
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.
33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.
35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R.
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.
43rd Foot, 1st Oxf. L. I.
44th Foot, 1st Essex. R.
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.
46th Foot, 2nd D. of Corn. L. I.
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.
54th Foot, 2nd Dorset R.
56th Foot, 2nd Essex R.
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.
63rd Foot, 1st Manch. R.
65th Foot, 1st York and Lanc. R.
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks R.
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.
70th Foot, 2nd E. Surr. R.
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.
73rd Foot, 2nd R. Highrs.

75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. R.
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.
85th Foot, 2nd Shrops. L. I.
86th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Rif.
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.
89th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Fus.
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs.
96th Foot, 2nd Manch. R.
97th Foot, 2nd R. W. Kent R.
98th Foot, 2nd N. Staff. R.
99th Foot, 2nd Wilts R.
100th Foot, 1st Leins. R.
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.
104th Foot, 2nd R. Muns. Fus.
105th Foot, 2nd York. L. I.
108th Foot, 2nd R. Innis Fus.
109th Foot, 2nd Leins. R.
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.

	Officers.		Men.
Killed in action	516	...	5211
Died of wounds	181	...	1815
Died in captivity	5	...	97
Died of disease	328	...	12664
Accidental deaths	25	...	733
Total deaths	1055	...	20520
Missing and prisoners	1	...	131
Sent home invalided	3030	...	70942
Of these invalids 487 have died, 5,531 have been discharged as unfit.			
Total casualties	4086	...	91593
	95679		
Total deaths from all causes	22062		

Cost of war ... £228,000,000.

CHINA.

AUGUST 14th, 1900.

Early in this year an anti-foreign movement, known as the Boxer outbreak, began in Shantung and spread in the northern provinces. Massacres of Native Christians, Missionaries, and foreigners took place, together with great destruction of property. The movement was supported by Prince Tuan, and

encouraged by the Empress. Tientsin was invested and the Legations at Peking were besieged. A joint force of over 100,000 troops was sent by the Powers, who retook Tientsin and relieved Peking on August 14th, 1900. General Sir Arthur Gaselee commanded the British troops numbering 20,000 men. The war ended in September, 1901.

Regiments engaged—

BRITISH TROOPS—

The 23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.

INDIAN TROOPS—

1st Bengal Lancers
16th Bengal Lancers
3rd Bombay Cavalry
2nd Bengal Infantry
7th Bengal Infantry
14th Bengal Infantry
24th Bengal Infantry
34th Bengal Infantry
1st Sikhs
Fourth Gurkhas
4th Punjab Infantry
1st Madras Infantry
3rd Madras Infantry
28th Madras Infantry
31st Madras Infantry
22nd Bombay Infantry
30th Bombay Infantry
5th Hyderabad Infantry

PART IV.

DATES OF ORIGIN OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

	Date of Origin.		Regimental Re-organisation.	
1st Life Gds.	C. I.	1660	G. III.	1788
2nd Life Gds.	C. I.	1660	G. III.	1788
R. Horse Gds.	C. I.	1661	G. III.	1788
1st K. D. Gds.	J. II.	1685	G. II.	1714
2nd D. Gds.	C. II.	1685	G. II.	1746
3rd D. Gds.	C. II.	1685	G. II.	1746
4th D. Gds.	C. II.	1685	G. II.	1746
5th D. Gds.	C. II.	1685	G. II.	1746
6th D. Gds.	C. II.	1685	G. II.	1746
7th D. Gds.	J. II.	1688	G. II.	1746
1st Drags.	C. II.	1661	C. II.	
2nd Drags.	C. II.	1678	C. II.	
3rd Hussars	J. II.	1685	J. II.	
4th Hussars	J. II.	1685	J. II.	
5th Lancers	G. III.	1798	Vic.	1858
6th Drags.	C. II.	1660	C. II.	
7th Hussars	J. II.	1688	J. II.	
8th Hussars	J. II.	1688	J. II.	
9th Lancers	G. III.	1715	G. III.	1783
10th Hussars.	G. I.	1715	G. III.	1783
11th Hussars	G. I.	1715	G. III.	1783
12th Lancers	G. I.	1714	G. III.	1768
13th Hussars	G. I.	1715	G. III.	1768
14th Hussars	G. I.	1715	G. III.	1768
15th Hussars	G. II.	1759	G. III.	1768
16th Lancers	G. II.	1759	G. III.	1768
17th Lancers	G. II.	1759	G. III.	1763
18th Hussars	G. II.	1759	Vic.	1858
19th Hussars	Vic.	1858	Vic.	

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20th Hussars	Vic.	1858	...	Vic.	
21st Lancers	Vic.	1858	...	Vic.	
Grenr. Gds.	C. II.	1660	...	C. II.	
Coldstm. Gds.	Crom.	1650	...		
Scots Gds.	C. I.	1639	...	C. II.	1661
Irish Gds.	Vic.	1901	...	Vic.	
1st Foot, R. Scots	C. I.	1625	...	C. II.	1661
2nd Foot, R. W. Surr. R.	C. II.	1661	...	C. II.	
3rd Buffs, E. Kent R.	C. II.	1665	...	C. II.	
4th Foot, R. Lanc. R.	C. II.	1680	...	C. II.	
5th Foot, Northd. Fus.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
6th Foot, R. War. R.	C. II.	1673	...	J. II.	1685
7th Foot, R. Fus.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
8th Foot, L'pool R.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
9th Foot, Norf. R.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
10th Foot, Linc. R.	C. II.	1661	...	J. II.	1685
11th Foot, Devon R.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
12th Foot, Suff. R.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
13th Foot, Som. L. I.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
14th Foot, W. York. R.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
15th Foot, E. York. R.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
16th Foot, Bedf. R.	J. II.	1688	...	J. II.	
17th Foot, Leic. R.	J. II.	1688	...	J. II.	
18th Foot, R. Ir. R.	J. II.	1685	...	J. II.	
19th Foot, York. R.	W.-M.	1689	...	G. II.	1751
20th Foot, Lan. Fus.	J. II.	1688	...	J. II.	
21st Foot, R. Sc. Fus.	J. II.	1678	...	W.-M.	1689
22nd Foot, Ches. R.	W.-M.	1689	...	G. II.	1751
23rd Foot, R. W. Fus.	W.-M.	1689	...	W.-M.	
24th Foot, S. Wales Bord.	W.-M.	1689	...	W.-M.	
25th Foot, K. O. Sco. Bord.	W.-M.	1689	...	W.-M.	
26th Foot, 1st Sco. Rif.	W.-M.	1689	...	Anne	1700
27th Foot, 1st R. Innis. Fus.	W.-M.	1689	...	W.-M.	
28th Foot, 1st Glouc. R.	Mary	1694	...	Anne	1702
29th Foot, 1st Worc. R.	Anne	1702	...	Anne	
30th Foot, 1st E. Lan. R.	Mary	1694	...	Anne	1702
31st Foot, 1st E. Surr. R.	Anne	1702	...	Anne	
32nd Foot, 1st D. of Corn. L. I.	G. III.	1782	...	G. III.	
33rd Foot, 1st W. Rid. R.	Anne	1702	...	Anne	
34th Foot, 1st Bord. R.	Anne	1702	...	G. I.	1715

35th Foot, 1st R. Suss. R.	W.-M.	1701	...	G. II.	1751
36th Foot, 2nd Worc. R	G. II.	1751	...	G. II.	
37th Foot, 1st Hamps. R.	Anne	1702	...	G. II.	1751
38th Foot, 1st S. Staff. R.	Anne	1702	...	G. II.	1751
39th Foot, 1st Dorset R.	Anne	1702	...	G. II.	1751
40th Foot, 1st S. Lan. R.	G. I.	1717	...	G. I.	1751
41st Foot, 1st Welsh R.	G. I.	1719	...	G. I.	1751
42nd Foot, 1st R. Highrs.	G II	1729	...	G. II.	1739
43rd Foot, 1st Oxford L. I.	G. II.	1741	...	G. II.	1751
44th Foot, 1st Essex R.	G. II.	1739	...	G. II.	1748
45th Foot, 1st Derby R.	G. II.	1739	...	G. II.	1741
46th Foot, 2nd D. of Corn. L. I.	Anne	1702	...	G. II.	1741
47th Foot, 1st N. Lan. R.	G. II.	1740	...	G. II.	1743
48th Foot, 1st Northn. R.	G. II.	1741	...	G. II.	1751
49th Foot, 1st R. Berks. R.	G. II.	1744	...	G. II.	1748
50th Foot, 1st R. W. Kent R.	G. II.	1755	...	G. II.	
51st Foot, 1st York. L. I.	G. II.	1755	...	G. II.	
52nd Foot, 2nd Oxf. L. I.	G. II.	1756	...	G. II.	1757
53rd Foot, 1st Shrop. L. I.	G. II.	1755	...	G. II.	
54th Foot, 2nd Dorset R.	G. II.	1755	...	G. II.	
55th Foot, 2nd Bord. R.	G. II.	1733	...	G. II.	1757
56th Foot, 2nd Essex R.	G. II.	1755	...	G. II.	
57th Foot, 1st Middx. R	G. II.	1755	...	G. II.	
58th Foot, 2nd Northn. R.	G. II.	1740	...	G. II.	1757
59th Foot, 2nd E. Lan. R.	G. II.	1742	...	G. III.	1782
60th Foot, K. R. Rif. C.	G. II.	1755	...	G. II.	
61st Foot, 2nd Glouc. R.	G. II.	1758	...	G. II.	
62nd Foot, 1st Wilts R.	G. II.	1758	...	G. II.	
63rd Foot, 1st Manc. R.	G. II.	1758	...	G. II.	
64th Foot, 1st N. Staff. R.	G. II.	1758	...	G. II.	
65th Foot, 1st York and Lanc. R.	G. II.	1756	...	G. II.	1758
66th Foot, 2nd R. Berks. R.	G. II.	1755	. .	G. II.	1758
67th Foot, 2nd Hamps. R.	G. II.	1756	...	G. II.	1758
68th Foot, 1st Durh. L. I.	G. III.	1788	...	G. III.	1758
69th Foot, 2nd Welsh R.	G. II.	1756	...	G. II.	1758
70th Foot, 2nd E. Surr. R.	G. II.	1756	...	G. II.	1758
71st Foot, 1st High. L. I.	G. III.	1777	...	G. III.	1786
72nd Foot, 1st Sea. Highrs.	G. II.	1758	...	G. III.	1786
73rd Foot, 2nd R. Highrs.	G. II.	1729	...	G. II.	1739
74th Foot, 2nd High. L. I.	G. III.	1789		G. III.	

75th Foot, 1st Gord. Highrs.	G. II.	1756	...	G. III.	1787
76th Foot, 2nd W. Rid. R.....	G. II.	1756	...	G. III.	1787
77th Foot, 2nd Middx. R.	G. III.	1787	...	G. III.	
78th Foot, 2nd Sea. Highrs.	G. II.	1757	...	G. III.	1793
79th Foot, Camn. Highrs.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
80th Foot, 2nd S. Staff. R.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
81st Foot, 2nd N. Lan. R.	G. II.	1759	...	G. III.	1793
82nd Foot, 2nd S. Lan. R.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
83rd Foot, 1st R. Ir. Rif.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
84th Foot, 2nd York and Lanc. R.	G. II.	1759	...	G. III.	1793
85th Foot, 2nd Shrops. L. I.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
86th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Rif.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
87th Foot, 1st R. Ir. Fus.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
88th Foot, 1st Conn. Rang.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
89th Foot, 2nd R. Ir. Fus.	G. III.	1793	...	G. III.	
90th Foot, 2nd Sco. Rif.	G. III.	1804	...	G. III.	1815
91st Foot, 1st Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.	G. III.	1794	...	G. III.	1798
92nd Foot, 2nd Gord. Highrs. ...	G. II.	1760	...	G. III.	1794
93rd Foot, 2nd Arg. and Suthd. Highrs.	G. III.	1798	...	G. III.	1800
94th Foot, 2nd Conn. Rang.	G. III.	1803	...	G. IV.	1823
95th Foot, 2nd Derby R.	G. II.	1760	...	G. IV.	1823
96th Foot, 2nd Manc. R.	G. IV.	1824	...	G. IV.	
97th Foot, 2nd R. W. Kent R.....	G. II.	1760	...	G. IV.	1824
98th Foot, 2nd N. Staff. R.	G. IV.	1824	...	G. IV.	
99th Foot, 2nd Wilts R.	G. IV.	1824	...	G. IV.	
100th Foot, 1st Leins. R.	Vic.	1858	...	Vic.	
101st Foot, 1st R. Muns. Fus.	C. II.	1680	...	G. III.	1766
102nd Foot, 1st R. Dub. Fus.	C. I.	1645	...	G. II.	1748
103rd Foot, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.	C. II.	1661	...	G. II.	
104th Foot, 2nd R. Muns. Fus. ..	Vic.	1839	...	Vic.	
105th Foot, 2nd York. L. I.	Vic.	1839	...	Vic.	
106th Foot, 2nd Durh. L. I.	Vic.	1839	...	Vic.	
107th Foot, 2nd R. Suss. R.	Vic.	1853	...	Vic.	
108th Foot, 2nd R. Innis. Fus. ...	Vic.	1853	...	Vic.	
109th Foot, 2nd Leins. R.	Vic.	1853	...	Vic.	
Rifle Brigade, Rif. Brig.	G. III.	1800	...	G. III.	1816
West India Regiment, W.I.R.	G. III.	1795			

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